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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Britain Votes Arms Cut 12-1

Private Gun-Making Is Hit

Union With Europe Wins Out

Vote of 30 to 1 Backs League

Harrison Ends Tax Bill Revolt

Youth Looks Up and Is Glad

GREAT BRITAIN shows in the first national plebiscite it has ever held that its people stand more than 12 to 1 for general disarmament. They vote 14 to 1 for abolition of private manufacture and trade in arms. They are more than 2 to 1 in favor of joining in military measures against an aggressor nation, and 16 to 1 for collective security by economic or nonmilitary measures against an aggressor. By more than 5 to 1 they would abolish military and naval aircraft. By 30 to 1 they are for stanch adherence to the League of Nations. Britain clarifies its position for itself and for the world—It leaps into the qualified status of world leader for peace.

* * *

The "Peace Ballot" plebiscite, originated by Lord Cecil and sponsored by many organizations, polls more than 10,000,000 votes. Almost stunningly it settles questions. British Governments have stoutly supported the League, but some critics said this did not reflect the people. The people now thunder their support. Some leaders have urged Britain to withdraw from Europe. The vote shows how firm the people are in their faith that they must share in the common fate. Their hatred of war is colossal. They want arms cut down, bombing planes wiped out. They answer the high test of peace—They will join in fighting an aggressor who does not respect it.

* * *

The British plebiscite is a blow against nationalism and an appeal for the common interests of the family of nations. The emphatic expression of the will of the people shows that the fears sweeping the world have not driven the British into their shell. Facing many perplexities at home, they yet have the courage and the faith to dedicate a stout shoulder to helping move the world out of the mire. Other nations, weaker and uncertain, will buck up. They will respond to the inspiration of example. London celebrates in a mass meeting in Albert Hall—Many nations will re-echo those expectant shouts.

* * *

Washington sees one of the most exciting political dramas of the year steered through to a happy ending. The President intimates that his tax-the-rich program must speed through Congress as a tail to the nuisance tax extension bill. American public opinion revolts at such haste in so big a matter. Newspaper editorials blast disapproval. Senator Harrison to the rescue. All night conferences. Heated Senators and, incidentally, the public, are soothed down. Agreements are made in whispers. Morning sees the big tax bill scheduled to take its time. Two months it can take. Congress will stay in session. The nuisance taxes are extended. Everything fine. No hurry. The President never meant such a thing—Able Senator Harrison and the overheated Senate laugh off the joke together.

* * *

Youth looks up. The American Youth Hostel Association opens 36 hikers' inns 15 miles apart in the White and Green Mountains of New England. Vacationing students will tramp, learn, pay 25 cents a night. From New York 40 college and high school students of both sexes sail on the Albert Ballin for 10 weeks of hiking and biking in Europe. In 17 countries youth hostels await. Today's young must know their own land and many lands. Youth sets up its own united kingdom, forgetting frontiers—Youth who know one another laugh themselves out of the narrowness of prejudice and hate.

* * *

Youth looks up. The new National Youth Administration lets Red Smith, half orphan, know he isn't to drift from town to town any more. No more spending all day wondering when he eats. He'll eat at meal times and spend all day in an apprentice school. He's to learn how to use a hammer, a drill, a lathe. So he can be a crack machinist. Some day he'll have a home. And a wife and kids. Maybe he'll own the plant. Somehow the night is over. It's sunrise. Red Smith nearly bursts with things he can't say. But he knows they mean what he wasn't sure of before—They mean it's pretty fine and dandy to be alive.

* * *

Youth looks up. The National Youth Administration informs William Henry, whose father hasn't any job, that he can go to high school after all. This little promise by the big Government changes everything in William Henry's world. Now he won't have to be a dud. He's going really to know things. Then he'll be equipped to do things. He'll make his dreams come true. He's going to rub elbows with the folks who make the world go round. At night he'll learn to play the violin. William Henry isn't a rabbit any more. He's an eagle—He's going to fly through the open high school door up into the beckoning sky.

Air Locarno Planned at Paris By Eden and Laval as Prelude To General Security Agreement

British Statesman Faces Plenty of Difficulties in Efforts to Adjust Diverse Viewpoints; France Ready for Big Navy Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 27—Immediate but provisional negotiations of an air convention, to be inserted later in a general European security settlement, is the principal decision emerging from the Eden-Laval conversation here today.

It is understood that Anthony Eden, Britain's Minister without Portfolio charged with League of Nations affairs, has assured Premier Pierre Laval that despite the bilateral naval accord with Germany, the British Government remains convinced of the interdependence of all the security problems posed in the Anglo-French communiqué issued at London Feb. 3, 1935—the Air Locarno, the Eastern Security Pact, the Danubian Accord and the Arms Limitation convention. While Britain wishes to negotiate the air agreement separately and at once, it is believed to be willing to subordinate its official signature to the conclusion of the general security accord embracing the other points of the London declaration.

Difficulties

Today's conversations at the Quai d'Orsay made it clear this general security accord will be extremely difficult to obtain. French resentment at the new German naval agreement was plainly indicated by the action of the Naval Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which after hearing full details of the arrangement from François Pietri passed a resolution declaring that "the signature of the naval accord between Britain and Germany has a necessary corollary in full liberty of actions for France in naval matters until the conclusion of new general agreements."

The Chamber then called on the Government to "take whatever action is necessary to ensure that France shall always have in both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean sufficient naval forces to assure its security."

August Credits Asked

Responding to this request the Government has just asked Parliament for a special credit of 265,000,000 francs to be used to speed up the naval building program and in particular to hasten construction of the first French 35,000-ton battleship in competition with Italy's giant battleship program.

Similarly, additional military credits totaling 1,347,000,000 francs have just been demanded by the Government. Of this amount 1,100,000,000 is to be spent on new armaments in the next twelve months

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Youth Comprise Fourth of Idle, Geneva Reports

Amelioration Program To Be Studied by World Labor Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Of the 25 million persons unemployed throughout the world, about a quarter—six to seven million—are persons under the age of 25.

This is the statement just issued by the International Labor Office, which has attracted great attention, since it reveals a social anomaly demanding immediate readjustment. These young persons have, in many cases, never learned to work, never had the opportunity of working, and are apt to become incorrigibly idle. With idleness goes discontent, and with discontent there emerges a definite social danger.

The Labor Office cannot, however, approve of such remedies as conscription and militarism. The forced labor camps, the incorporation of young men in various formations of a more or less military character, may absorb a great many idlers, and may impose on them a salutary discipline. But it is questionable whether the disadvantages do not greatly outweigh the advantages.

Voluntary Labor Urged

The Labor Office pronounces: "Attendance at such unemployment centers should be strictly voluntary, should exclude any idea of military training, and these centers should only undertake work which under prevailing economic conditions would not be carried out by workers in normal employment."

It should be noted, in this connection that a petition signed by young people is being prepared by the Socialist Youth International

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Relief Strikers Cause Canada To Increase Military

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 27—Heavy police and military increases to cope with the unemployed strike are planned by the Federal Government. Supplementary estimates tabled in Parliament call for additional estimates of $600,000 for military stores, $386,000 for extra active militia and $265,000 for the permanent force.

It is believed there are already 1000 federal and provincial police assembled at Regina—where the relief strikers have congregated—while there are other concentrations at Vancouver and Winnipeg. The Royal Mounted Police is being greatly augmented.

All is comparatively quiet along the western and eastern fronts of the unemployed and dissatisfied employed while the eight representatives from the British Columbia and Alberta relief camps congregated at Regina return to report on the result of their interview last Saturday with the Dominion Government.

That the agitation is centrally organized is proved by the fact that strikers at widely scattered points are employing the same tactics as those at Regina. In Winnipeg 1000 strikers have gone under canvas, having failed to secure a building from the Provincial Government, as have also a body of 150 ex-service men protesting against their relief treatment. At Port Arthur nearly 500 timber workers are on strike for higher wages. At Vancouver a similar number of city and district members of the Waterfront Workers' Association have voted to continue their strike.

Inventors Seek End to Abuses Of Patent Pools

Drive for Revision of Law Is Launched at Convention in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 27—A move to eliminate the abuses of patent pools and revise the present patent laws was urged here yesterday by Dr. Warren M. Persons, former professor of economics at Harvard University and now consulting economist for the American Economic Foundation.

A drive against these abuses and the perversion of the purpose of the law is being launched by the foundation which was organized early this year, according to Percival J. White, director. The object of the new foundation is to fight the abuses arising out of patent pools, he told the National Inventors' Congress meeting here.

The correction sought is far-reaching, going beyond the mere subject of patents and upholding a man's right to private initiative and enterprise, Mr. White said.

Source of Abuses

The present difficulty, as described by Dr. Persons, arises out of the movement for larger business units in industry and because of the increased number of inventions. Very few single inventions can now stand

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Entire Change In Rail Map Of N. E. Forecast

Conferees Are Expected to Unfold New Plan on July 12

Boston Today—*also sees* teachers' oath liable to court action on enforceability—Over 300 NRA code violations reported in New England since Supreme Court decision—Boston Chamber protest President's tax plan—Vermont farm leader report strong swing toward prosperity.

Rails—Conferees Feel Solution Is on the Way

Back in Boston today were delegates to the conference held in New York yesterday to solve New England's complex railroad problem. It was one of many meetings called during the last decade for the purpose, but observers today felt at last something tangible had come.

A new railroad map for New England appeared to be in the making today, and it was expected to be ready for public inspection within two weeks (July 12). This map will show the Boston & Maine released from control of the Pennsylvania system and the New Haven placed under the Delaware & Hudson along with lines north of Boston.

The new rail line-up north of Boston, it was said, may follow the old Interstate Commerce Commission national consolidation plan, "System No. 1." This provided that the Delaware & Hudson take over the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central and that the Boston & Albany be the gateway. This would give the Maine Central an outlet to the West through the Delaware & Hudson.

Recent upturn in Boston port activity (week before last was best in four years) has concentrated attention on lack of railroad co-operation with shippers' desires to regain former Yankee world trade dominance. Principal lines serving Boston (the New Haven, Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany) are controlled or influenced by New York ownership. Their larger investments in other ports preclude, shippers say, routing freight through the Hub wharves.

On the other hand, railroad men point out, unless these lines have connection with trunk lines, such as the Pennsylvania and New York Central, they cannot command shipments from interior points. On this issue, New England and the two major trunk lines have waged unceasing controversy.

Oath—It Seems to Be Headed for the Courts

Yesterday Governor Curley affixed his signature to the Teachers' Oath bill. Everyone thought the matter was ended. But today controversy

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Men at Last Get a Chance For Equal Rights in Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 27—Now it's a question of equal rights for men—in the home—and it's women who are concerned about assuring them.

Again and again at meetings of the American Home Economics Association in conference here speakers urged that a new emphasis be placed on what they call "the family viewpoint," in home economic study to the end that dad and the boys should become more active partners in home management.

This is a natural consequence of the broader interpretation of home economics which leaders in the profession now emphasize. The home arts as they see them mean far more than skill in cooking and sewing, for they include, in their opinion, the whole subject of home management, which means happy relations of parents and children.

Farm Men 'Get a Break'

The men-folk in farm families are included in the plans of the home economists to enlist the male members of the household in its management. Professional guides of 1,000,000 rural women who are enrolled in the clubs of the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and state agricultural colleges held a meeting of their own during the convention yesterday and decided to set up a special committee to study, "the family approach" in extension teaching.

Home demonstration agents, as these professional advisers in home economics are called, have become aware that it takes the whole family to carry out what they teach in such subjects as budget management, buying and standards of living.

So why not call in father and brother to attend home economic club meetings, they ask. It may sound a little at first, but it won't when they think it over.

Need Family Approach

"We are all increasingly conscious that we need family approach to income, production and consumption and to family life to accompany our teaching, said Miss Julia O. Newton of the University of Minnesota extension staff in a committee report. She based her statement on returns received from inquiries made in 42 states.

These replies brought into relief the subjects which seem to lend themselves to the "family approach," she said. Planning and producing the family food was one. Buying and storing clothing was another. One of the most interesting was money management through family councils. Then there were home furnishing, lighting arrangements, recreation, farmyard improvements.

About the only thing that isn't supposed to concern dad particularly is cooking and canning, and the home economist, if pressed, might be willing to stretch a point and invite him into the kitchen.

Since planning—social and indus-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

'Hooray! Pay for Goin' t'School'

LOS ANGELES, June 27 (AP)—Ten thousand students began matriculating today in perhaps the strangest school in the country.

The pupils will be paid to attend classes, and will be docked when they miss a day.

The unique educational experiment, sponsored jointly by the Los Angeles County Relief Administration and the Department of Public Instruction, calls for a total expenditure of $1,064,000.

Classes in the 10-week training project are to begin Monday.

Students to be accepted are persons on the county relief rolls. The scheme was conceived to help them acquire instruction in a wide range of studies which they otherwise would not receive.

A three-hour class five days a week in a particular subject will be offered. The students will be paid a weekly wage at regular work relief rates, and as on work projects, will lose a day's pay when they miss school.

Courses in clerical and secretarial work, accounting, salesmanship, automotive, electrical, drafting, building trades, textile, foods, cosmetology, printing, horticulture, landscape gardening and animal husbandry are on the schedule.

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Pat Harrison Saves His Party's Face

Senator Vows It Was He Who Changed Stand on Soak-Rich Tax Rush

Wants to Go Home

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Probably nobody else in the Senate but Pat Harrison—ineffably good-tempered Democratic Senator from Mississippi—could have done it!

He led the 90-odd Senators yesterday from a mood of boiling excitement approaching hysteria over the President's controversial tax strategy, down through the gradations of emotions to one of mellow merriment, and finally dismissed them in a mood of relaxed gaiety.

Almost single-handed he did it, and he effected, too, the agreement with members of the House, with the dissatisfied Republicans, and with members of the Progressive bloc, without assistance.

On Top of the Heap

There are those who have accused Pat—tall, stooping, red-faced, with receding forehead—of being merely a super-politician; of being chairman of the Finance Committee without knowing anything about finance, of being a new-deal leader without in the least understanding the New Deal.

But after the exhibition of energy yesterday by which this naturally easygoing Southerner worked night and day in committee room, House and Senate, reconciling divergent elements in his own party, and finally smoothing the ruffled feelings of recalcitrant members, he emerges as one of the most important wheels in the whole Administration machine.

The Administration, in brief, found itself in an impossible position; they had proposed to ram through a radical departure in tax methods as a mere rider to another tax bill, and to introduce the matter in the Senate, contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution.

With an editorial revolt against the procedure extending from one end of the nation to another it was left for the Administration to get out of the mess as well as it could. Senator Harrison was picked to engineer the unpleasant task.

That meant practically no sleep one night for him, and a succession of intensive conferences the next morning that would have strained any ordinary man's patience.

But when Senator Harrison finally confronted a specially summoned press conference in the gilded "President's Room," just off the Senate Chamber yesterday, to tell them that the basis for agreement had been reached, he was only a little ruddier, a little hotter than usual, but just as mellow as always. He had the big audience of suspicious newsmen laughing after the second question.

Thus it was that when Senator Harrison rose in the Senate, 10 minutes later, to announce the basis of the agreement, he had still to repeat his story before 91 senators who assembled with an angry muttering of revolt. Newsmen looked down on the scene from their gallery. Senator Harrison rose. Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana asked him a heckling question; "Bob" La Follette demanded the news.

Harped on Going Home

Affably, blandly, leisurely Senator Harrison began. It was all going to be easy-going from now on. The President's tax program was going to wait; yes—but Progressives could have assurances that it would be brought up and pushed before the session adjourned. Many things would be done before adjournment.

The subject of adjournment was congenial to Senator Harrison, he lingered on the word; he looked forward "with great hope and much happiness to going home after Con-

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Wide World

Senator Pat Harrison
Democrat from Mississippi

Oils Troubled Waters for Garner to Steer Nuisance Tax Through

Senate All Smiles

Taxes on Wealth Held More Social Than Productive

Slight Help Toward Budget Stressed in Criticism of Legislators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Mr. Roosevelt's "soak-the-rich" tax proposals are definitely social-reform rather than revenue measures; they will probably do little to balance the budget; they will narrow rather than broaden the base of American taxation, already decried by most tax authorities as being on too slender a base.

That, in a nutshell, is the conclusion reached by most Congressmen after a week's hectic maneuvering, in which Mr. Roosevelt finally abandoned the effort to jam through the wealth-distributing program before Sunday as a rider to the pending nuisance tax extension resolution, and resorted to the normal procedure of having the taxes originate in the House.

When Congress will adjourn under the added burden of formulating and passing sweeping new wealth-distribution legislation nobody can guess, but forecasts extend the session into August, if not to Labor day.

Not Much in Revenue

The revenue raising possibilities of the Roosevelt tax program as outlined down to date are being more and more discounted among Treasury experts and legislative leaders. Mr. Roosevelt in his message and at the hectic press conference yesterday contended that the objectives were two-fold, to help balance the budget, as well as to produce social changes; congressional leaders emphasize merely the latter point.

It is recognized by tax authorities that America already is taxing the rich as high or higher than any other English-speaking country, notably Great Britain, where surtaxes do not reach the top American rates.

On the other hand, the United States has been notoriously lenient in taxing those of middle or lower brackets, from whom other countries draw the bulk of their revenues. This has left the United States budget in a precarious condition, long deplored by Treasury experts, who point out that when times are good the narrow base of taxation brings in a golden flood, whereas in slump

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, June 27

Franco-British—New Air Locarno Negotiated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Britain and France were today ready to negotiate an air agreement, preliminary to a possible inclusive European security accord—but France will go through the motions with very little active hope of success.

As the upshot of Eden-Laval conversations today, France was seen to cling steadfastly to its belief that no individual pacts—not a preliminary air accord with Britain, nor a security agreement with Germany—could forge genuine security without the ultimate general security agreement, embracing all kinds of arms and assistance pacts.

Thus while Britain wants a preliminary air accord with France, and Germany wants a bilateral security agreement with France, there seemed little chance that the French would assent in anything more than a wholly provisional manner.

Premier Laval, earnest as he has been in the effort to persuade France to meet with Germany over the council table, made it clear in a speech that France will not negotiate separtely with Reichsführer Hitler.

Europe's diverse viewpoints uncovered at Paris: Page 1.

Monetary—President Urges Safeguards on Gold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt today sent a special message asking Congress to withdraw consent of the United States to be sued for the gold clause in its currency or securities, on the ground that "it cannot and will not consent to the use of the courts in aid of efforts to sabotage the operations of Government or in aid of private speculation."

The action, foreshadowed ever since the Supreme Court's decision upholding legality of the Administration's currency policy, withdraws the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims from a large number of pending suits. It is based upon the fundamental of "immunity of the sovereign from suit."

Patrol—Navy Orders Huge Experimental Plane

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Swanson today awarded a $445,000 contract to Igor Sikorsky, for a huge experimental naval patrol plane that will require two years to build. Officials said it was similar in design to the S-42, now in service on Pan American Airways' line to Hawaii, with a wing span of 110 feet and a length of 60 feet.

Far East—Chinese Capitulation Reported

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chinese acceptance in full of the Japanese terms for partial control over the North China Province of Chahar was today announced by the Japanese military, according to the Associated Press. Tomorrow had been set by the Japanese army as the dead line for Chinese capitulation. Otherwise "appropriate action" was to have been taken by Japan.

To offset this steadying news in part, came reports of another serious border clash in Chahar, between 80 Manchoukuan frontier guards and several times that number of Chinese—the reports and estimates coming only from Japanese sources thus far. It remains to be seen whether this incident will give rise to further Japanese demands in Chahar, beyond those agreed to yesterday.

The accepted terms, liquidating the so-called Changpei incident, which the Chinese have not officially confirmed, are said to include evacuation of Chahar by troops of the dismissed Gov. Sung Cheh-yuan, the patrolling of Chahar by Chinese police rather than soldiers, and permission for Japan to build an airdrome at Kalgan.

Subsidies—Ship Bill Escapes House Defeat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The House today passed by a narrow margin of eight votes the Bland-Copeland ship subsidy bill, providing for a directly subsidized American merchant marine. The vote was 194 to 186. It came after an aggressive insurgent group had forced two days of delay, and developed totally unexpected strength of opposition on the ground that the measure merely perpetuates old abuses without providing any fundamental reforms.

Equally strong opposition exists in the Senate where it is emphasized that the President recommended an end to Government ship construction loans, not provided in the House bill.

Vandenberg—League for Nomination Started

CHICAGO (AP)—A "Vandenberg-for-President League" has been launched in Chicago by an attorney, Vandorf Gray, to promote the candidacy of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan for the Republican nomination in 1936. Mr. Gray said similar groups would be organized in all Illinois counties.

Reliefless—Jobs as Berry Pickers Refused

HAMMONTON, N. J. (AP)—Berry-picking jobs were going begging and a bountiful raspberry crop was threatened with loss today as farmers' hopes of obtaining workers from relief rolls faded.

William Hatfield of the State Employment Bureau said that removal from the ERA lists of men who refused work would be ineffective, because they would live on relief given members of their families.

Conscription—Reich Decrees Labor Service

BERLIN—Compulsory labor service for all German young men and women, probably for six months, was decreed by the Cabinet yesterday. Add to this the year of military service for men, and the Reich is now

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Roosevelt Asks Ban On Gold Suits

Demands That Congress Block What He Terms Speculators

Surprise Message Astounds Capital

Seeks Law to Pay Bonds in Cheap Dollars and End of Right to Sue

By a Staff Correspondent The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—With President Roosevelt's request for legislation closing legal doors against gold clause suits, a long step is taken toward asserting the rights of Executive and Congress to regulate the currency and alter contractual obligations.

Important precedents are being set which might justify far more extreme operations upon the American dollar if a crisis came. Today's message, asking Congress immediately to bolt, bar, and lock the Court of Claims against gold clause suits will undoubtedly loom large in the bill of grievances political opponents are drafting against the President.

Looks Like Red Herring

The unheralded message, like the equally unexpected establishment of the National Youth Administration yesterday, bears all the earmarks—apart from serious or constructive implications—of an attempt to set up competitive headlines on the nation's front pages against the damaging effects of the tax-program fiasco.

Two such broad-gauge and timeless messages, coming on consecutive days, can only be explained as "shots in the locker" stored up for use when necessary—and yesterday and today were manifestly the proper moments for publicity less vulnerable than the share-the-wealth maneuvers.

Ask for Three Steps

Briefly, President Roosevelt accuses gold clause suers of being speculators; he declares his policy to treat all bondholders uniformly, whether their securities have the benefit of the gold clause or not, and he asks for these specific steps:

(1) Authorization for the Secretary of the Treasury to pay off all gold bonds that creditors may present, dollar for dollar in cash—but in depreciated dollars, or to exchange them for nongold clause securities.

(2) Termination of "any consent which the United States may have voluntarily given to be sued on its securities, coin, or currencies."

(3) Reaffirmation of the policy of "payment to all holders of securities, coins, and currencies on an equal and uniform dollar for dollar basis."

Defines His Stand

In strong concluding sentences, the President lays down the broad basis of his policy:

"The interests of our entire people require that the Government of the United States make it clear that it cannot and will not consent to the use of its courts in aid of efforts to sabotage the operations of Government or in aid of private speculation. This proposal reasserts and makes definite the control of the Congress over the securities and money issued by the United States of America."

By an odd coincidence, as the President's message was being given out, William Phillips, Under Secretary of State, was admitting that virtual agreement has been reached with Panama on the treaty payments in gold which the United States is obligated to make.

Panama Wins Its Case

The United States is bound to pay, as part of its rental for the Panama Canal Zone, $250,000 a year in gold. Last year, the Treasury sent a check in devalued dollars. Panama refused to accept. Negotiations have been in process ever since.

Panama's case was strong, and reports from the Central American Republic today are that it has won satisfaction from the American Government. The Supreme Court majority as well as minority, in the gold case, agreed that governmental obligations were still binding.

So it would seem—if reports are correct—that the United States is forced to compose its debt with foreign governmental creditors, at the very moment when it is barring the door to any adjustment with domestic creditors or individual foreign creditors.

Slur Causes Resentment

The branding in the President's message of various gold-clause litigants—principal among whom are two sons of former President Taft—as speculators, arouses bitter comment in Washington.

The Taft suit, already presented in the Court of Claims, involves only $1.07. That great opportunity for speculation in gold-clause securities exists is not agreed in impartial circles here.

Instead, most litigants are recognized to be sincere opponents of the Administration's cancellation of the gold clause, on a basis of conviction, and in this regard they are in agreement with many editorial commen-

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[The full text of the President's gold clause message: Financial Page.]

Boston Day... Oath, NRA, Children, Farmers...

(Continued from Page 1)

over the measure continued at even accelerated pace.

Cause: Charges that no penalty clause was included in the bill, that teachers could refuse to take the oath and with impunity ask officials, "so what?" and receive the legal answer, "so nothing."

State House circles buzzed with the issue today, wondered if patriotic legislators had made a faux pas.

Commented Morris Splaine, counsel for the American Legion, one of the bill's sponsors: "The law states that if teachers don't take the oath they can't teach, That is penalty enough."

Retaliated Charles Wiggin, counsel for the House of Representatives: "I don't see how the law can be enforced among private institutions, especially colleges. It is a subject for court interpretations."

Summarized Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall: "The law as it stands does not mean that it cannot be enforced. If public opinion in favor of the oaths is strong enough, nothing can prevent enforcement. If it isn't, it won't be enforced."

Codes—40-Hour Week Undergoing Inflation

At noon today exactly one month had passed since nine black-robed justices filed into a crowded Supreme Court chamber in Washington and intoned legal end to "crack down" enforcement of NRA codes.

In a seventh floor Chamber of Commerce building office in Boston today a dark oak filing cabinet bulged with card indexes carrying their own graphic story of the turbulent days following the decision. It is a story which Washington apparently doesn't wish entirely disclosed, for the Boston office remains under orders to withhold details of code violations.

Inquiring reporters, however, today learned that already 300 code violations have been reported and the number grows daily. Chief violations seem to be in extension of working hours. Wages are being maintained, but filed complaints unmistakably reveal that the 40-hour week is slipping in many diversified industries. Violations are particularly numerous, it was learned, in the jewelry, trucking and grocery lines.

Contrary to expectations, so-called "big business" is throwing its influence to the side of code observance, but code authorities fear that even a small percentage of minor violators can pull the whole code reform structure down.

Chamber—Takes Shot At Roosevelt Tax Plan

Traditionally conservative New England today politely shivered as the full impact of President Roosevelt's tax program emphasized itself. Result: a barrage of telegrams from the Boston Chamber of Commerce to Massachusetts' congressional representatives bespeaking their opposition to the plan.

The wires stressed desire for time to let the public gain full knowledge of the plan's import, to allow careful study of details, and to permit public hearings.

The telegrams (in part) said: "The tax program proposes that the Federal Government venture into new fields which verge on socialization of business. The overwhelming sentiment in the business community here is that it would further retard economic recovery."

Farmers—They're Doing Well in Vermont

From out of Vermont's fertile hills into busy Boston today came farmer Arthur N. Packard, Vermont Farm Bureau head.

Smiling Mr. Packard told northeastern dairy conference members (meeting here in Boston) of greener pastures, brighter prospects for Vermont farmers.

Past dozen years pessimistic tales have drifted out from the Vermont hills. Farmers were poor, couldn't feed cows or pay taxes.

But today Mr. Packard dispelled the gloom. Taxes were being paid and cows were fat, giving high-test milk.

"Every 24 hours sees an improvement in the farm picture," he said. "The nearer we approach to united farm action, the less power does the large dealer exercise over farm groups."

The farm head gave much credit to improved co-operative action between the farmers. He also attributed the prosperity surge to an additional $3,000,000 allotted to the farmers under the federal control.

Children—They Spell Cash for the Railroads

Boston's North and South Stations today rang, as they will continue to do for a week, with the laughter, shouts and noisy reunions of thousands of school children. Cries of "Where's my bag?" "Have you got my tennis racket?" added to the merry confusion as the children seized baggage and entrained for summer camps all over northern New England.

New England railroad men smiled at this noise with a good deal more than just good-natured toleration. For these hosts of children meant revenue in their lean coffers, revenue to pay back some of their government loans for new equipment. State publicity bureaus and the New England Council smiled for they knew this influx was partly due to the great recreational advertising campaign which was recently launched in the country's newspapers and magazines.

To accommodate extra traffic during the camp and Fourth of July travel peaks New England railroads announced that they have scheduled 18 special trains, 15 extra sections of regular express trains, 35 chair cars and 75 extra day coaches on regular trains.

Crier—Cape Cod Harks Back to Pilgrim Days

Most interesting sight for tip of Cape visitors these summer days is Amos Kubik, big, official Provincetown Town Crier. Attired in Pilgrim garb, he wields a three-pound brass bell, chants news of the town, Cape, and world.

Up and down newly paved sidewalks he treads in creaking bebuckled shoes, is followed by throngs of admirers. He offers a local "classified" service.

Rates: $2 for announcements made only on Commercial Street; $4 for Commercial and side streets.

Last month Provincetown's Crier Kubik went to New York, created a sensation at the Hobby Show.

(How Provincetown and other places in the world still make use of the old Town Crier system of dispensing news is portrayed on page 3).

Curley—He's Trying To Loosen Treasury Lid

Up the broad stone steps of the Nation's Capitol building today walked Governor Curley with determined step intent on his appointment with Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator. Object of visit to force a showdown on the Administration's work relief policies in Massachusetts.

The Governor wanted $600,000,000 in full federal grants for such projects as Merrimac Valley, Connecticut Valley and Blackstone Valley developments. Previous announcements from federal officials say that all projects, other than those strictly federal in character, such as flood control work, will be paid for 45 per cent by Washington, 55 per cent by the states. But the Governor will take what he can get.

Curley contended Massachusetts, its cities and towns were in no financial position to assume additional indebtedness. Not content with appointments with Mr. Hopkins and Harold L. Ickes, the Governor also sought to lay his pleas before the President.

Legislature—It Takes The Thursday p. m. Off

Massachusetts legislators arrived at the State House this morning, glanced at the portico thermometer (it said 82), viewed desks piled high with pending bills, wished they could take the day off. An excuse soon presented itself.

A year ago both Houses were extended invitations to make use of the Norfolk Country Club for an outing. Members accepted for this summer. Today the invitation and its acceptance were recalled.

Promptly at 2:30 they adjourned, drove out for a game of golf and a pleasant holiday. On top of desks were (a(the 48-hour week bill, (b) the Curley-DeCelles insurance plan.

Hingham—Town Re-enacts Battle of 1775

Motorists passing Hingham way today stopped suddenly, wheeled about, scooted down a side street. Before their eyes a battle was in progress. Cannons boomed, soldiers marched, a barn with 100 tons of hay was set afire. Visitors, however, were soon calmed down, joined in helping Hingham citizens celebrate their tercentenary pageant in re-enacting the battle of Hingham. (In 1775 British and Colonist soldiers clashed off Grape Island.)

More than 1000 residents participated in the opening of the three-day pageant. It ends Saturday night.

Rettich—Witness Identifies Alleged Robbers

Boston's federal court today resumed its trial of Carl Rettich, alleged Rhode Island gang leader, and his five henchmen, charged with having held up and robbed a Fall River mail truck of $129,000.

On the stand today was Herbert B. Reid, mail-truck driver. Yesterday he identified three of the alleged New York gunmen as participants in the holdup by stepping from the stand and tapping them on the shoulder.

Under cross-examination today by William R. Scharton, defense counsel, Mr. Reid was forced to admit that he could not describe the robbers immediately after the holdup. He said he was "too scared." He also testified to Mr. Scharton that a sack was put over his head at one time during the holdup.

Another witness, William A. Barlow (employed in the garage where the truck was stored), testified under Mr. Scharton's relentless cross-examination that it was four months between the time he saw the driver of the truck and the photograph shown to him for identification by the police.

Glass—It's 'Stealing The Show' at Filene's

Colorfully entertaining became glass today under the skillful hands of Henry R. Cross and Frank J. Burke, who in total are reputed to constitute exactly 25 per cent of the free-hand master craftsman glass blowers in the United States.

In a second-floor corner of Filene's they fairly demonstrated that glass is not coldly factual. From deft fingers flowed "spun silk" glass, vases, beautiful patterns in glass so thin it puts even cellophane to shame.

As a spellbound audience obbligatoed with "ooh's" and "aah's," Mr. Cross took a shapeless chunk of glass, heated it over his Bunsen burner and blew into it. At incredible speed a flawless tube, seven feet long shot out. Thickness: three one-thousandths of an inch. A flick of his wrist—a deafening report, and the long tube became a shower of feather-light glass flakes.

Their special pride is a doll, dressed entirely in glass. They will be at Filene's the rest of the week.

Salisbury—Development Fund of $1,800,000 Sought

In Room 435, State House, members of the Senate Ways and Means Committee yesterday leaned elbows on the oblong table, listened to bill asking for development of Salisbury Beach.

Recently passed by the House for engrossment, the bill calls for grading, clearing work, bathhouse construction, salt water pool, lagoon for boats, parking space for 15,000 automobiles.

Cost: $1,800,000.

Appropriation asked from State: $250,000. Balance to be made up by Federal Government.

Enthusiastic was Samuel A. York, State Commissioner of Conservation, in his appearance before the committee. He said it would employ 1800 men for one year.

Massachusetts' National Parks Service considers it one of the most important of all the State's public works proposals.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Parent - Teachers	Baseball game	Hits and Encores:
5:15	Agriculture talk	Congress: talks.	Vera Van, songs	music and shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Studio vocalist	"Jack Armstrong".	
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Vocalist; news.	Male quartet	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"The Story Man"	Features; news	Studio features	Cowboy songs
6:30	News; features	"Lum and Abner"	Rhythm Roundup.	Russian orchestra.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC soloists	State House talk	CBS comedians.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Dorsey Orchestra.	Just Entertainm't	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	'Musical Moments'	Merry-Go-Round	Savitt's Orch.
7:30	Floyd Gibbons	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; organ.	CBS vocalist
7:45	"Jimmie Allen"	News sketches.	Boake Carter, news	Brissette's Orch.
8:00	Kneisel Memorial:	Vallee Varieties:	Kate Smith and	Boy from Ireland.
8:15	string quartet	Leslie Howard &	Her Swanee Mu-	Golf lesson.
8:30	Talk, H. W. Van Loon	daughter, sketch;	sic; soloists and	Hawaiian music
8:45	Cyril Pitts, tenor	Sigmund Spaeth.	orchestra	Dramatic sketch.
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Organ recital,
9:15	dramatic sketch	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist	Francis Cronin.
9:30	Goldman Band Con-	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	McGinley's Orch.
9:45	cert, Central Park.	Voorhees Orch.	his Pennsylvan-	Crusaders talk
10:00	"America's Town	Paul Whiteman's	jans; vocal solo-	News Service
10:15	Meeting"; "Which	Orchestra; Lou	ists; glee clubs	Murphy's Orch.
10:30	Road to Recovery?"	Holtz; soloists;	Spotlight Revue	Heidt's Brigadiers:
10:45	Mills and Barkley.	male quartet	Musical Rhymester	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; feature	Forecasts; news	News Service	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Stern Orchestra	Sports; organist	Weeks's Orchestra	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Delaporte and	"Tax Plan," Sen.	Dan Murphy and	Ted Fiorito and
11:45	his orchestra	Costigan	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; network fan mail.
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Philadelphia game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; speaker; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell; sketch, with Edmund Lowe, Karen Morley and Una O'Connor.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloists; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Meetin' House"; musical and dramatic program, with Negro male quartet.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "Circus Nights"; Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Sinfonietta"; concert orchestra.

Wagon Wheel Theater To Open on July 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEWATER, N. H.—The picturesque Wagon Wheel Theater, operated under the auspices of the Pasquaney Music Colony, will open for its second season on July 4, according to Robert Lawrence, director.

The production is A. A. Milne's "Mr. Pim Passes By," and the company is new with the exception of Kate Conway and Bill Lawrence. Dorothy Lockhart is the dramatic director and George Jenkins is the scenic engineer. The colony is located on the eastern shore of Lake Newfound, about seven miles north of Bristol.

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL — Old-Timers' Night, 8:30.

"Second Connecticut," March...Reeves
Overture to "William Tell"...Rossini
"The Banjo," American Sketch
Gottschalk-Maganini
"The Pirates of Pensance," Overture
Sullivan
"Wellington's Victory"...Beethoven
I. The Battle
II. Victory Symphony
"The Lost Chord"...Sullivan
Solo trumpet: Marcel Lafosse
SONGS OF THE OLD DAYS
"Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay" — "The Bowery"—"The Sidewalks of New York"—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady"—"Daisy Bell" ("A Bicycle Built for Two")—"Comrades"—"Little Annie Rooney"—"She May Have Been Better Days"—"The Band Played On"—"After the Ball"—"A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." "By the Beautiful Blue Danube." Waltzes...Strauss
"Mosquito Parade"...Whitney
OLD-TIME FAVORITES
"Soldiers' Farewell" — "Listen to the Mocking Bird"—"The Old Oaken Bucket"—"Old Black Joe"—"When You and I Were Young, Maggie"—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp"—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"—"Sweet and Low"—"Maryland, My Maryland" — "When Johnny Comes Marching Home"—"Auld Lang Syne."

Movies

BOSTON—"The Raven." From Edgar Allan Poe's poem. With Bela Lugosi and Boris Karloff. 11:40 a. m., 2:21, 5:02, 7:43, 10:24. "The Headline Woman."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Loves of a Dictator," with Clive Brook and Madeleine Carroll. Fenway, 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount, 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24. "Black Sheep," with Edmund Lowe and Tom Brown.

FINE ARTS—"My Heart Is Calling." English musical film, operatic at times, with Jan Piepura of the Vienna Opera, and Marta Eggerth. 1:15, 3:30, 5:40, 7:45, 9:55. "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," based on Goethe's poem and accompanied by Paul Dukas' music. "Puss in Boots," color cartoon. "The Spectacle Maker," colorful legend. "Stroll Through Holland."

KEITH'S—"Becky Sharp," adapted from Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." All technicolor, with composition by Robert Edmond Jones. With Miriam Hopkins in title role. 10 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 4:15, 6:09, 8:14, 10.

ORPHEUM—"Public Hero Number 1," with Chester Morris and Lionel Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "Murder in the Fleet."

STATE—"Sanders of the River," adapted from story by Edgar Wallace. Filmed largely in Africa. With Paul Robeson and Leslie Banks. Various original native chants are sung by Mr. Robeson. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Unknown Woman." Deals with the secret service. With Richard Cromwell and Marian Marsh.

METROPOLITAN—"Oil for the Lamps of China," with Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson. Tense story of foreign service with a great oil company. 10:42 a. m., 1:24, 4:24, 7:19, 10:14. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "Stranded," with Kay Francis.

MODERN—"Les Miserables." 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:10. "Let 'Em Have It."

TREMONT — Claudette Colbert in "It Happened One Night," and Diana Wynyard in "Cavalcade." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN — "Les Miserables." 1, 4, 7, 10. Gene Stratton Porter's "Laddie."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Les Miserables." 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "A Notorious Gentleman." Tomorrow: "Let 'Em Have It," and "$10 Raise."

UNIVERSITY—"The Informer," with Victor McLaglen. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "$10 Raise," with Edward Everett Horton.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Second episode of "Lost City"; "Buddy of the Legion," cartoon; "Penquina," cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"West Point of the Air." 1, 3:44, 6:37, 9:30. "While the Patient Slept."

Music

OUTDOOR STREET CONCERT — ERA Dorchester Center Community Orchestra. Gordon Place, off Leonard Street, Fields Corner, 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Odd Fellows' Temple, Malden Square, Malden, 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance by Miss Maginnis: Illustrated Books, 11 a. m.

Mexican Intervention Pleas Called Capitalist Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 27—Dramatic charges from a Harvard professor that American oil and mining interests were behind the current attempts to secure United States intervention in Mexican church and state disputes, startled 150 students of international problems here today.

Dr. J. Anton DeHaas of Harvard's Business School made these charges before the New England Friend's Institute of International Relations. If carried much further, he said, the "protect the church" movement, sponsored by a certain newspaper chain and capitalists anxious to maintain an economic status quo, would bring ruin to President Roosevelt's so-far-successful policy of non-interference in South and Latin America.

The Harvard professor praised the President for creating through the Montevideo Economic Conference the "best spirit of North and South American good will since before the first Roosevelt."

"Many who have insisted we enter the Mexican dispute are not even members of the Roman Catholic Church, nor are they especially interested in it," he charged. "They are more interested in mines and property. We in the United States must not be fooled by propaganda. Hands off in all South and Latin American disputes should be our slogan."

"Eat, Sleep, Think Peace"

One other Harvard professor elicited enthusiastic applause from the peace meeting attendants. He was Dr. Henry Joel Cadbury. He urged his hearers to "eat, sleep, think peace. Do not be passive. Get interested in the whole subject and back up your stand with definite convictions which will carry weight if occasion ever comes for America to become seriously embroiled in war talk."

Dr. Grover Clark, authority on the Far East in his second lecture to the institute, reasserted his yesterday's statement that unification in China was coming rapidly—then went one step further. He predicted that when such unity came, the "inevitable end of a desire for military power would be revenged." Western nations would be drawn into a disastrous Far-Eastern conflict.

Race Antagonism Scored

Last night's public address by Professor Rayford W. Logan, a Negro from Atlanta University, stressed the necessity for greater "racial neighborliness" in the United States, as well as abroad.

Professor Logan pointed to the attempts being made to create better international relationships — then contrasted these endeavors with the racial conflict (anti-Negro) at home.

"Such racial conflict—if carried on to its final conclusion—will result in revolution," the speaker said. "Fascism is the logical outcome of such antagonism if carried out to an end," he told his audience.

He summed up his subject with the declaration that today's Negro had three choices: 1. Integration completely into the great national scheme as advocated by Walter White of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and James Weldon Johnson, Negro leader. 2. Segregation, as advocated by Dr. W. B. Duboise. 3. Joining a revolutionary party. That the American Negro would do this if integration failed was more than possible, he said. "If such a step were taken it would be fatal," he asserted.

Tonight's Institute speaker will be Grover Clark, at present visiting lecturer on Far Eastern Questions at Wellesley College. Author of a recent book on the New Far East, he will speak on that topic tonight. The evening addresses are open to the public—Alumnae Hall, 8:15 p. m.

Memorial Bridge Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Owners of the privately owned Wright Memorial Toll Bridge over Currituck Sound, N. C., have agreed to sell the three-mile span to the State for $115,000. This is the amount recently offered by the Highway and Public Works Commission. The bridge was opened Sept. 27, 1930, and connects Kitty Hawk with the mainland, in Dare County.

Portland Makes Pledge Part of School Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Every school in Portland will give the authorized flag salute and pledge of allegiance as part of regular school exercises at least once a week in accord with a new ruling by the board of directors of the Portland public schools.

Principals and head teachers have been charged to observe requirements of the resolution.

W1XAL to Try New Frequency in Effort To Get Better British Isles Coverage

Installation of a directive antenna and an experimental shift to a new frequency are planned by short wave station W1XAL in Boston to insure better coverage in the British Isles and southern Europe, according to Walter S. Lemmon, president of the company which owns the station.

Station W1XAL, which transmits the service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on the first Sunday of each month, is erecting a directive array on a 30-degree angle, a system successfully employed by the Germans in their powerful trans-oceanic short wave programs.

According to Mr. Lemmon, the services of The Mother Church will be transmitted on July 6, at 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., on the new frequency of 15,250 kilocycles, or a wavelength of 19.67 meters.

W1XAL, however, will continue to radiocast its regular educational programs on its frequency of 11,790 kilocycles. Each Sunday a special studio religious program prepared by the Manager of the Committees on Publication, is radiocast on this same frequency at 5:15 p. m., daylight time.

In preparation for a larger role in international shortwave radiocasting Station W1XAL has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for an increase in power to 10,000 watts. W1XAL now transmits on a power of 5000 watts. If permission is granted for the increase of power W1XAL will be operating under the new power in the fall.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Possible local thundershowers this afternoon or early tonight, generally fair late tonight and on Friday; moderately warm; moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine: Showers tonight; Friday generally fair, slightly warmer on the eastern coast.

New Hampshire: Showers this afternoon or night; Friday generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Showers this afternoon and early tonight; slightly cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; Friday generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Local showers this afternoon or tonight, not quite so warm tonight; Friday generally fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to west over south portion; weather partly overcast, possibly with showers tonight; Friday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	73	75	Minneapolis	62	82
Bermuda	76	78	New Orleans	78	88
Chicago	62	72	New York	72	84
Denver	62	78	Norfolk, Va.	78	84
Helena, Mont.	48	70	Philadelphia	74	84
Jacksonville	74	88	St. Louis	68	82
Kansas City	70	86	San Francisco	52	66
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	74	86
Miami, Fla.	76	80			

A—8 a. m. June 27.
B—Maximum June 26.

High Tides at Boston

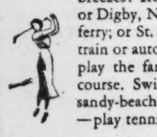
Thursday, 9:26 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Friday, 10:05 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles 8:55 p. m.

278 Pardons in Group

Gov. Ruby Lafoon of Kentucky recently pardoned 278 state convicts in a body conditional upon their future good behavior.

GOLF AND OTHER SPORTS in Nova Scotia-New Brunswick

IN Canada's near-at-hand Maritime Provinces. Bright sunny days and cool ocean breezes! Reach old Yarmouth or Digby, N. S., by steamer or ferry; or St. Andrews, N. B., by train or auto. At the *Algonquin*, play the famous St. Andrews course. Swim in a sheltered, sandy-beach cove—fish—ride—play tennis.



In Nova Scotia, the *Pines Hotel*, Digby, has excellent golf, outdoor swimming-pool, boating, fishing. The *Cornwallis Inn*, Kentville, is close by Evangeline's Grand Pré.

The *Lakeside Inn* is at Yarmouth. At Halifax, is the *Lord Nelson* (operated by Lord Nelson Hotel Co.). Rates at all hotels are low.

Rates (American plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 28-Sept. 3) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year), Single—$6. up; double—$5. up p. p. *Pines Hotel* (June 27-Sept. 9) Single $7. up; double $5.50 up p. p. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 29-Sept. 3) Single—$7. up; double—$7. per person.

Sail—New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or by rail to St. Andrews, Ferry, Saint John — Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway meets all ships.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

See local Travel Agent, or Canadian Pacific Offices in all large cities.

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Nothing like it in flavor and zest. Our secret seasoning is the reason. Ask for Blue Label Tomato Juice Cocktail by name.

See Our Special Sale Announcement On Page 7

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Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg - Washington

INVITATIONS BY VOICE

The next time you plan to invite out-of-town friends to your home, or for a party or trip, extend the invitation by telephone.

An invitation so given is not only good social usage, but also assurance of the caller's personal interest and sincerity; therefore, it is likely to be accepted on the instant.

Telephone invitations are not overlooked, and are answered promptly; they allow plans to be discussed in detail, and they simplify preparations.

NIGHT RATES NOW BEGIN AT 7 P. M.

To show the low cost of toll calls, especially during the night-rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call (you talk with anyone who answers) after 7 P. M. from

BOSTON TO:

HYANNIS, MASS.	$.25	WATERBURY, CONN.	$.40
WOONSOCKET, R.I.	.25	PORTLAND, ME.	.40
ROCHESTER, N.H.	.30	MONTREAL, QUE.	.70
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.	.35	WILMINGTON, DEL.	.80

These rates are from downtown Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE NUMBER, CALL "INFORMATION"

AIR CONDITIONED SUITS from the AIR CONDITIONED STORE

A Scott FIRST FASHION (Registered)

$6.95

Here's a revolutionary idea in summer apparel! Scott First Fashion suits, tailored to give you maximum coolness and comfort—actually air-conditioned! You'll be amazed to see how easy it is to "beat the heat."

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And don't forget the pleasure of shopping at Scott—the first store in New England completely air-conditioned.

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Cool fabrics, including Sanforized linen, poplin and others. A grand selection of styles! Individual sleeve, collar and back treatments. ALL SIZES.

Other Scott suits, $6.00 to $16.75 and up

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And Remember,

you have the same advantages of the famous Scott Unique Payment Club (Registered), the only one in New England.

SCOTT WINTER ST., BOSTON

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, June 27

(Continued from Page 1)

seen to require 18 months of every male citizen—for National Socialist indoctrination, military training, building of public works cheaply, and the mitigation of unemployment. The terms of labor service for women have not yet been published.

Men born in 1915 have been summoned in two successive labor groups of 200,000 each for the next year beginning Oct. 1. Farm building, road and canal work and the like are to be directed by a permanent, military-type organization which will shortly be staffed to take charge of the work. Jews and those who have lost part of their citizenship are to be excluded.

Wealth Taxes—Roosevelt Measures Delayed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The President's program of social taxation, unloaded precipitously from the Administration steamroller, was today recommencing a more placid and parliamentary course through Congress—with some hope held out of passage before adjournment. A flood of national protest against undue haste for so important a measure shared largely in causing the "rush" tag to be snipped off the proposals. . . . The President with some asperity denied that he had ever urged its passage before Sunday, during a turbulent press conference. . . . Senator Pat Harrison performed wonders of oil pouring on the troubled congressional waters.

Thus the legislation will be more temperately introduced into the House, via the Ways and Means Committee, and then sent to the Senate in the regular way.

Homes—Family Called to Study World Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Home economics organizations of women were asked to bring men and children and an alertness to world economic trends within the orbit of well-studied home planning, today, by speakers at the American Home Economics Association Conference. It requires the considered effort of the entire family, they said, to create an oasis of planning within the disordered national and world conditions of today. As the larger disturbances of the world economic ebb and flow batter on the doors of individual family planning, the family is compelled to broaden its provision for safety, to become more watchful of outside forces.

Speakers stress the "whole family approach": Page 1.

Interest—Rate on Savings Cut to 2 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The interest rate on state bank deposits was today at the lowest in history, having been set at 2 per cent by the State Banking Board. The ruling applies to time deposits and savings deposits. It will automatically bring all national banks within its scope, since these may not pay higher interest than is permitted to state institutions.

It is expected that savings banks of the state, now paying 2½ per cent, will come down to the 2 per cent rate.

While the action is ascribed to the lowered earnings of banks generally, it is seen as a concomitant of steady pressure from Washington for lowering interest rates throughout the nation, thus aiding new enterprise and keeping down the rate the Government pays for borrowing.

Justice—Seventh Illinois Kidnaper Sentenced

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill.—When Walter O'Malley, ex-convict, interrupted his trial to plead guilty yesterday he became the seventh person to receive a prison sentence for a share in kidnaping August Luer in July, 1933, and the fourth to receive life imprisonment, reports the Associated Press. The evidence against him became overwhelming when O'Malley decided to reverse his plea of not guilty. He had been a fugitive until Department of Justice agents trapped him in a Kansas City apartment in May. One more alleged fugitive of the kidnap gang, Vivian Chase, now remains to be brought to justice.

Town Crier's Bell Resounds Again on Cape Cod

Upper and Left Center: Keystone. Center: Wide World. Right Center: The Topical Press Agency

Telling World's News

Upper—National Championship, Marlborough, Eng. Left Inset—Crier at Guildford, Eng. Right—Sam Smy of Oxford, Eng. Lower—Amos Kubik, Official Crier, Provincetown, Mass.

Custom survives in other sections of the world as dispenser of news, heralder of town laws and advertising medium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 27—Cape Cod's salt-sprayed tip resounds once more to the three-pound brass bell and deep booming voice of an official town crier. The Board of Trade has revived a custom dating back to early Puritan days, a custom which lapsed with the passing of the last crier a few years ago.

Researchers for the National Geographic Society in Washington, D. C., have found that town criers have served and still serve in lieu of newspapers in many of the most remote settlements of the world. The service rendered is peculiarly analogous.

Should a villager wish to advertise the loss of a pig, the need of farm help, a cargo of fish for sale, or the recent arrival of twins in his house—the town crier is consulted and his rates considered. Should the villager wish to hear the latest news, however raucously announced, he joins the audience within earshot of the crier.

As in Hungary

Here's the procedure, for instance, in Mezokovesd, a village not far from Budapest, Hungary:

It is Sunday. Church is over. Two gendarmes take their places on opposite sides of the great square before the church and begin a vigorous tattoo on their drums. Two crowds gather according to their preference for either crier. Important-looking documents are withdrawn and the reading begins:

"A cow was lost on Tuesday—If anyone has found her let him report to the town hall—Farmer Mezkowitz wants to sell his farm—John Velanskatd will rent his plow—the people at the castle are looking for new servants—laborers are needed to work in the church woodlot."

Then comes national and international news—if there is any available—and new laws are read. The usual monthly wage of servants is seldom more than a dollar in addition to certain supplies and their needed clothing.

Silence Demanded

"Mannerisms of the stage are part of the crier's stock in trade," says the National Geographic Society. "He imparts dignity to his calling by various methods.

He stands with his hands thrust deep in his pockets, demanding in this fashion absolute silence among his listeners before he begins. A frown of importance may cross his forehead—an air of impatience is gained by placing the hands on hips as he surveys the audience with the air of a burgomaster.

"Not until he is quite satisfied that the assemblage is sufficiently impressed with his high office does he begin to deliver his message." Quite unlike American news dispensers selling their wares on city corners for two cents a copy. Dignity in the street urchin is hardly expected.

Trumpet Calls Audience

In the quaint Spanish diocese town Seo de Urgel, in the tiny Pyrenees state of Andora, the town crier gathers his audience by means of a trumpet.

"Watermelons for sale at the first house south of the church," he cries, "time to move the sheep tomorrow to higher pastures for the summer."

Women, too, have been town criers. One English girl took her father's place as town crier of Thetford when he was sent to France during the War.

Walter Smith, former crier for Provincetown, complained bitterly when the boardwalks of the town were replaced with cement. Cement was too hard on the feet, he said. However, Provincetown's new crier looks forward to an active summer.

Lehman Warns N. Y. of Another Record Tax Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—New York State taxpayers, now contributing the all-time high of $372,394,611 to the support of the state government, may expect little relief next year, according to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who predicted that the budget deficit for the current fiscal year may total $90,000,000.

This deficit should, however, be largely wiped out by the $55,750,000 in new and higher taxes which the state tax gatherers were authorized to collect for 1935, he said, "provided conditions improve even moderately."

Tax Yield Unpredictable

The Governor, speaking before the Associated Real Estate Boards of Metropolitan New York yesterday, said that the tax yield had proved as unpredictable as usual, and that this, together with a serious drop in income from collections of inheritance and stock transfer taxes, had upset all calculations. There had been a falling off of more than $10,000,000 in inheritance taxes alone, he said.

"To show the difficulty of estimating receipts from any specific tax based on income or business activity, I need only recite that, within a 12-month period the collections from the stock transfer tax—one of the most important in the state budget—decreased from a high of over $8,000,000 in one month to less than $1,000,000 in several other months," he continued.

State Just "Middle Man"

Governor Lehman had originally estimated an accumulated deficit of $75,000,000. He stressed that the New York tax situation was complicated by the fact that so large a part of the monies collected were not for the benefit of the state, but merely passed through the state treasury for the municipalities or districts.

Sixty per cent of all receipts of the state, he said, were paid over to these smaller units of government either as direct grants or as shares, adding that the yield was made more problematic still by the "continuous overlapping and conflict in taxes which makes collections difficult and burdensome."

This matter of the fiscal relations between the state and its municipalities is to be the subject of study of a state aid commission, headed by George McAneny, scheduled to make its first recommendations to the Governor at the end of this year.

Iron Workers' Union Ordered to Put Back Lodge in Cleveland

PITTSBURGH, June 27 (AP)—Federal Judge Nelson McVicar today ordered the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to reinstate the "rank and file" Riverside (Cleveland) Lodge, ousted by the union officials because of alleged insubordination and violation of by-laws.

The principal grounds on which the expulsion order had been based was attendance at a "rank and file" convention in Pittsburgh last February by officers of the lodge. The union claimed the meeting was sponsored by Communists.

The judge stated:

"The plaintiff lodge is entitled to be reinstated as of February 5, 1935, the date of expulsion."

Aaron Sapiro, New York attorney, represented the rank and filers in the action. His associates said that unless appealed, the decision will mean reinstatement of approximately a dozen other lodges which were expelled with the Cleveland local.

Plans Near Completion For Quoddy Tidal Project

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The start of work on the Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project appeared today to be a few days away although held up temporarily by what the War Department described as "minor details."

For three weeks Maj. Philip B. Fleming, who personally will direct construction, has expected to leave here almost daily, but repeatedly has said he was uncertain as to the exact time he would be able to start. He intends to take a staff of War Department engineers with him and start work immediately on his arrival in Eastport.

Louisiana Prison Now Is School for Convicts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS—Of 428 illiterate prisoners in the Louisiana state penitentiary at Angola, 400 have successfully passed adult literacy tests following four months' instruction, according to a report made by Prison Manager R. L. Himes to T. H. Harris, state superintendent of education.

Twenty-three prisoner-teachers were employed in the program under direction of the Rev. E. M. Mouser, penitentiary chaplain, the manager said. Those passing the tests were listed as follows: 325 Negro men, 56 white men and 19 Negro women. Mr. Himes placed the cost of istruction at $348.25, supplied by the state education department.

Contest for Composers

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The division of music of the Library of Congress today announced a competition for composers of all nationalities for the $1000 Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge prize for a work of chamber music written for four string instruments. The contest will close Sept. 30, 1936.

Cocheco Mill Closed By Strike Plans to Reopen

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H., June 27 (AP)—Fulton Rindge, treasurer of the Cocheco Woolen Manufacturing Company, today announced an attempt to operate the mill, closed twice within a month by labor disputes, would be made in a few days.

He said two petitions urging reopening, and signed by 700 residents of East Rochester and Rochester, and assurance of police protection for workers, led to the company's decision to resume operations.

Processing Tax Is to Stay As Long as Farm Tariffs Do

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declared at a press conference today that processing taxes will not be removed as long as industrial tariffs are in effect.

Writing in reply to a public letter from Jerome D. Barnum, president of the American Newspaper Publisher's Association, he stated his opinion that in the event that the processing tax is held unconstitutional, funds already collected should not be returned by the Government.

No Tax on Newsprint

In a new letter to the Secretary today Mr. Barnum criticizes this stand, declaring that nothing would then prevent the Government from levying other questionable taxes and retaining the proceeds if they were held unconstitutional.

In his letter to Mr. Barnum, Secretary Wallace stated his opinion that a processing tax cannot be levied on newsprint. Mr. Barnum now asks that he notify the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of his position on this point.

Claims Contradiction

"In the private bulletin of June 15 your office opposed the AAA amendments on the ground that they are regulatory of advertising. In your letter of June 19 you propose an amendment to the bill which is not only contradictory with Bulletin 6430 but with itself. The first part of your proposed amandment reiterates the demand that regulation of advertising by the Government be prohibited; but the last part takes a directly opposite position, and demands that the Government include advertising provisions in marketing agreements. Such inclusion would inevitably mean regulation of advertising by the Government, which is a party to these agreements.

"Third, I disagree completely with your contention that refunds of processing taxes to processors should be allowed in event the levying of these taxes by Congress should be held unconstitutional. These taxes paid to the Government have already been collected by the processors from the consumers. Refunding to processors of several hundred million dollars which they have already taken from consumers and which they could not possibly pay back to consumers would constitute one of the greatest raids ever perpetrated upon the Treasury and upon the taxpayers. I am emphatically in favor of the amendment, opposed by you, which would definitely head off the possibility of any such raid upon public funds."

School Children In North Carolina Seek Longer Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus sat at his desk in the century-old State House at Raleigh. He was in the midst of a busy day, conferring with members of the House and Senate about legislative matters.

It would be incorrect to say "the door opened," because the door to the Governor's private office remains open. But a group of fifth-graders from the William Street School at Goldsboro was ushered in by Secretary Charles Powell.

The Governor's mild blue eyes smiled a welcome. He rose and extended his hand to the leader.

"Governor," said Miss Lessie Pratt Mallard, spokesman, "I feel sure you are not going to allow future North Carolinians to ride with pleasure while their minds ride with ignorance," after pointing out the fact that the State spent more money on highways than schools.

The visitors told the Executive they would like a nine, even 10 months' term, instead of the eight months' session now guaranteed by the State.

"I am just as interested as you are," was the Governor's answer, "and you ought to have your local community vote supplements for longer terms."

Pointing to his chair, the Executive said, addressing a member of the group, "Some day I hope you may sit right there. "But," he added, "I hope you do not have near as much trouble as I have."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Budget—Test for Legislators

The Massachusetts Legislature's financial acrobats have a neat little stunt to perform during these waning days of the 1935 session—that of balancing the state budget.

Merrily, ever since Jan. 2, Senators and Representatives have voted a new appropriation here and a new expense there, with no thought to the necessary revenue. Now the revenue side of the scales is perched high in the air, while the appropriation plate, heaped high, is barely clearing the ground.

It is going to be interesting to see just what the legislators can stage to even up the scales before the curtain is rung down some time in July. Here is the tight little problem as Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and financial "watchdog," sees it:

The general fund expenses, even without the $600,000 expense entailed in Governor Curley's pet "work and wages" project, the 48-hour work week for all state institution employees, will total $46,639,261 when the supplementary budget is tacked on to the $45,239,291 already passed by the Legislature.

Now to balance this the Legislature has $24,382,675 in regular revenue, plus the $9,500,000 state tax proposed by Governor Curley and $9,500,000 from the highway fund. The Governor originally hoped to lift $10,000,000 from the highway fund, but the present generous Legislature has appropriated, for highway work and general highway department expenses, about $20,000,000. That takes all the highway fund money but $9,500,000. The total revenue is $43,382,675, which is far from the needed amount. The deficit now amounts to $3,256,586, even without the 48-hour bill now before the House. With this measure, the deficit will reach $3,856,586.

* * *

Governor's Pet—48-Hour Bill

Despite the over-balanced budget, Governor Curley is fighting for the 48-hour bill. His office help have been lobbying diligently in the House, seeking to corral votes for the measure. Their work was effective. It's the major Curley "work and wages" measure, for with the 48-hour week hundreds of jobs will be provided, and Curley promises may be fulfilled.

He has warned the Republicans that the responsibility is now theirs. Of course, the outcome of this fight will really reveal the Governor's much-vaunted control over the House and Senate. If he wins on this one, he can rightly be called "master of the Legislature." If he loses, undoubtedly he will place on the Republicans all the blame for failure of his "work and wages" program.

* * *

Balancing—How to Do It

But to return to the budget, there are two ways that the Legislature can perform the balancing:

1. By a state tax of $13,856,586, with the resultant increased load on the real estate taxpayers. Last year the tax was $10,000,000. Governor Curley has professed the desire to cut this tax to $9,500,000 this year, but it doesn't seem that he has a chance.

(2) By putting a 10 per cent surtax on incomes, inheritances and corporations other than insurance companies. The Governor proposed this in his budget message, saying it would produce $3,000,000. The only protest voiced against this surtax at yesterday's hearing came from an Associated Industries of Massachusetts representative, who said the tax would tend to drive business and wealth into other states. Even with the surtax, the state tax would have to be boosted to $10,856,586 to even up matters.

Of course, these figures include the $600,000 for Governor Curley's 48-hour week bill. If the Senate suddenly turns economy-minded and kills the measure passed by the House, the problem will be that much lighter.

If the Legislature does not want to approve the surtax or a $13,856,586 state tax, there is one other recourse, that of a bond issue. Yet that recourse does not look likely.

* * *

And Think of Next Year!

While most onlookers are thinking only in terms of the 1935 budget, "Charlie" Howard is already considering, with some misgiving, the 1936 situation. If the Legislature is going to have a hard time juggling the budget this year, it will run into real trouble next year.

For instance, the 48-hour measure will cost only $600,000 for 1935, as the added expense will be incurred only for four months. In 1936 the expense will leap to $1,800,000. On top of this will come more money bills, as always a certain amount of them come out of the legislative hopper.

In addition, there is the possibility of a bond issue this year to finance public works projects. Little has been said concerning this possibility, but plenty of thought is being given to it. If this were passed this year, repayments undoubtedly would start in 1936. So "Charlie" is not looking forward eagerly to the 1936 budget.

Edgar M. Mills

RICHMAN BROTHERS SUITS $22.50

YOU CAN TRUST RICHMAN'S

When you buy a suit, you must take someone's word for all that you don't know about clothing. You can depend upon your own taste in selecting style; you can see and feel that the clothes fit you properly, but you can't tell in advance whether the fabric and tailoring quality will prove to be as good as they appear.

Your first favorable impression of Richman Brothers clothes will be fully confirmed as you wear them. The staunch, supple fabrics are all-wool and will wear to your complete satisfaction. The careful, competent tailoring will preserve the original style lines of the garment as long as the fabric lasts.

LIGHT-WEIGHT WORSTED SUITS $22.50

Fabrics that enable you to look as cool and comfortable as you feel; tropical worsteds and other porous weaves; styles for business and sports, all sizes, $22.50.

COOL SUITS $12.50 — COAT AND TROUSERS

Retain their cool freshness and smart style lines after many washings. Summer colors, plain and sport styles, all sizes.

Tropical Suits $16.00 — COAT AND TWO TROUSERS

Porous worsted twists, sturdy and supple, that hold their press, a most unusual value, all colors, neat, new patterns, all sizes.

SPORT COATS $10.00 — OTHERS AT $11.50

Novelty and plain backs, patch pockets, tailored in our own shops of flannels, Shetlands, Cashmeres and other novelty weaves. A large variety of models and colors.

Flannel Trousers $5.00 — OTHER TROUSERS, $2 TO $8

Tailored with plain and pleated fronts, white and striped flannels and worsteds; slacks in grey, tan and other new shades. Decidedly exceptional values.

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If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

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CHOICE COTTAGES and APARTMENTS
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AMERICA'S GREATEST FAMILY RESORT

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Resole golf shoes... many extra rounds of comfy wear

The only golf resole we know where spikes are riveted through sole before it's attached. This process also converts strong, everyday shoes into golf shoes. Complete spiked soles and heels. $3.50

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WHITTEMORE'S SHUCLEAN

Keeps white shoes white!

EVERY white shoe in your home—canvas, buck, elk, linen or kid—will be whiter if you use Whittemore's Shuclean. Easy to apply. Shuclean both whitens and cleans. *Does not rub off!* In three large convenient containers—jar, tube, and bottle. 25c everywhere.

Students' Opposition to Calles Introduced Surprise Element In Mexico's Latest Dispute

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Mexico's latest political controversy does not surprise persons who have been watching the Government's methods of putting through a Six-Year Plan. This program for governmental regulation of the economic and social life in the nation hit a snag sometime ago. Its platform installing socialistic education in the schools was bitterly opposed by the students of the University of Mexico (now the Natural Autonomous University) and by an organization known as the National Parents Union.

To make certain the carrying on of the plan, the Government has been forced to resort to pressure, and the recent agitation by university students was not the first staged in the capital city. What, however, could have caused surprise, unless observers are hardened to the ways of soldiers and police, was the student demonstration against former President Plutarco Elias Calles. The program being established by the Government is admittedly halfway between the purposes of the present Administration at Washington and the chosen few governing the destinies of Russia.

Democracy vs. Bolshevism

Any charge, therefore, by the Mexican President that the recent ousting of his cabinet members, chosen by General Calles, was a move to establish an issue between democracy and Fascism seems ridiculous. Democracy, as the term is understood and accepted in the United States (and perhaps the world over), does not include the doctrines of bolshevism.

When the Six-Year Plan was initiated, the Government, as I recall, frankly admitted bolshevistic leanings. Calles, the "iron man" of Mexico, is concerned in the welfare of the middle class, particularly the Indians, and has held rather much to the views of business interests. This makes the student agitation against him most puzzling unless the group of several hundred calling for his banishment represented the extreme left wing.

An accusation that Mexico's President, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, is in full sympathy with the left wing elements would not be wholly fair. His Six-Year Plan is far more socialistic than communistic in that it proposes to promote and direct private initiative and enterprise to obtain the best collective results, and that its basic impulse is to make the republic economically independent. There is no conclusive proof that individual rights are to be taken away or that nationals are to be subjected to Soviet practices. Why then does the student body desire the elimination of Calles? Or is that the desire of a student majority?

Students' Views Expressed

In the first place, higher education—that is, education found in the university—has, during the last several years, been devoted to providing a center of culture and scientific investigation. In the second place, it has tried to develop a center partially devoted to the highest arts and sciences entirely independent of political movements. Thus far the Federal Governments have supported the university and have permitted it absolute freedom to function. Mexican students with whom I have talked have firmly expressed the opinion that they want neither communistic nor socialistic educational ideas introduced.

Persons who have been interested to examine the many doctrines that students throughout Latin America would foist upon their fellows have found the teachings of Communism, Fascism, capitalism, democracy and other influences churning the intensely nationalistic undergraduates in a melting pot of hotly controversial ideals. However, let no one imagine that the so-called "student movement" is merely an emotional gust.

Cordoba University in Argentina saw the first smoke of the students' nationalistic bonfire. Corrupt political practices were to be destroyed. Later students of Peru rebelled against the dictatorial abuses of their ruler. Chilean undergraduates incorporated a Student Federation to purge capitalism. Mexican students opened battle against a baronial landholding class. And the students at the University of Havana united to overthrow President Gerardo Machado.

Planks in Student Platform

The Peruvian group, known as the APRA, supplied a platform that has been partially adopted by all student organizations. This platform called for the expropriation of estates, eight-hour work days, minimum wage laws, equal civil and political rights for men and women, restriction of child labor, separation of the church and state, and the incorporation of the Indians into the life of the nation. One may justly inquire why the Peruvian and other governments opposed such a program.

Truthfully, they have not opposed it in toto. The idea for the restriction of land, separation of the church and state, and suggestions having little to do with governmental affairs have been generally accepted. The reformation of politics, however, has been another matter. The universities are usually state-controlled and financed by the governments, and students have been expected rigidly to support officials who supply the funds. Objections have led to use of troops and bloodshed.

The demonstration in Mexico City against former President Calles may seemingly be linked with students communistically inclined. If, as is commonly stated, Cardenas, through his support of labor elements, is endeavoring to plunge the nation into a second Soviet Russia, the above idea is about as good as any. On the other hand, if the Mexican President has determined merely to disassociate himself with cabinet members aligned with Calles, the demonstration and the break between him and the former "iron man" might be charged to the usual desire for political control. So little really is known about what is going on behind the scenes that anything written is purely speculative.

G. H. C.

Charlotte Gathers Clothes for Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—No child will be kept out of the schools of Charlotte in September for lack of proper clothing if the aims of the Children's and Family Division of the Council of Social Agencies are accomplished in the campaign now under way.

The residents of Charlotte will be asked to prepare bundles of used clothing and other wearing apparel and put them aside for a bundle-gathering day, at which time trucks and automobiles, manned by drivers and Boy Scouts, will go to every home and take up bundles.

Sewing rooms operated by the social service organizations will work on the material during the summer months. The clothing will be used by the various welfare agencies of the community in providing wearing apparel for boys and girls.

Economist

Dr. Warren M. Persons
Speaker Before National Congress of Inventors.

Patent Pool Abuse Target of Inventors

(Continued from Page 1)

alone. Still fewer patents afford exclusive rights to revolutionary processes or products. Most of the significant patents today, he said, are on improvements of inventions.

"The co-operative use of patents is inevitable," continued Dr. Persons, "and there are many companies which have gathered patents together for the output of their product which have been beneficial. But the abuse comes when the combination of patents goes beyond the scope of the patented article and when a firm can force contractors to take all of their articles whether patented or not patented. This means that the inventor of similar items has little chance."

Although Dr. Persons was not at liberty to give out names of firms, he said that the record of the abuses of patent pools is convincing. Co-operative control over numerous patents, each by itself relatively unimportant, can give that power over price which control of a revolutionary basic patent yields its individual owner under the law, he pointed out.

Power to Fix Prices

"The power to fix prices is the feature of positive attractiveness which patent co-operation holds out to the patent pool," continued the economist. "This power is achieved by combining a multiplicity of patents, charging such royalties as will tend to eliminate efficient competitors, introducing contract terms which will subjugate licensees, and avoiding legal decisions on the validity of patents or practices alleged to be in restraint of trade."

Inventors were urged by Dr. Persons to lend their support to the drive sponsored by the American Economic Foundation to end the perversion of patent law by patent pools which defeat the stated purposes of the law.

"These abuses should be eliminated," concluded Dr. Persons. "Today neither consumers nor inventors can hope for relief until an aroused and informed public opinion demands necessary changes in the present patent laws. Because neither the Sherman nor the Clayton act is being enforced, patent pools exert pressure and act to raise prices without in any way being subject to corrective control at the present time.

"Other abuses resulting from the ownership of large numbers of related patents by one group result not only in unfair treatment to inventors who find that there is no open competition for purchase of their devices but also result in higher prices totaling millions of dollars annually to the consuming public. Only through legal action can the interest of the public and inventors be adequately protected."

Patents Catalogue

It was proposed at the Congress that some of the $4,880,000,000 at the disposal of the President be used for making a general catalogue of the patents pending so that the layman would know where he is in the sea of patents.

Refrigeration was another topic brought before the Inventors' Congress. A new type of electric refrigerator which carries a dual temperature was described by George H. Glassman. When the cook opens the new refrigerator door, she is faced with another door, somewhat recessed and holding on its racks oranges, fruit juice, lettuce and all of the things which need less cold. By touching a button this inner door swings out revealing the inside compartment which is about seven degrees colder than the outside. Here meat and other food needing more refrigeration are kept.

"No more frozen lettuce or ice-topped milk," Mr. Glassman pointed out as one of the advantages. "Besides, the housewife no longer has to move milk bottles and butter to get hold of that jar of cream. It is right at her fingertips."

Revolt Against Liquor Seen in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A dry uprising of state-wide proportions is manifesting itself in South Carolina and the longer the present liquor sale system operates, the more pronounced will be its failure, declared J. Lowry Pickett, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in a statement issued from his office here which charged that proprietors of liquor stores are "pushing" sales.

Amaranths' Officers Named

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 27 (AP)—Mrs. Justina W. Brown, of Johnstown, Penna., new Supreme Royal Matron of the Amaranths, announced appointive officers at the closing sessions of the Supreme Council last night. They include:

Marshal in the west, Mrs. Alice Whitehead, Niagara Falls, Ont.; sentinel, Andrew Patterson, North Hamilton, Ont.; page, Mrs. Maud Hall, Meriden, Conn.; fraternal correspondent, Mrs. Erna Larrette, Waban, Mass.

FHA Proposes New Standards In Home Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 26—The house that Jack builds must be made of something besides jack-straws if he expects to interest the Federal Housing Administration in his mortgage plans. Miles Colean, director of the Technical and Low-Cost Divisions of the FHA, gave delegates to the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials a comprehensive picture of what the Government expects in "better housing."

"It is houses rather than mortgages, equipment or abstract plans that the FHA is endeavoring to produce," he said. "Dwellings of all kinds in which the bulk of our people live are for the most part of mediocre construction, the newer tending to materials for display rather than durability. The houses are poorly arranged for the privacy and convenience of their occupants, and so crowded on the land that a separation of no more than six feet becomes an onerous restriction."

Set Standards

The FHA, according to Mr. Colean, may not itself construct houses, but must set standards for housing. Its circulars, he disclosed, are the first effort of a government to establish minimum standards.

Great stress was laid on a more rational and economical use of land to assure light, air and privacy to all rooms of a house. Up to the present time the average American house has been built from habit rather than from plan, it was charged. Yet planning is the keynote of present federal activity.

"Our houses," Mr. Colean continued, "are wearing out faster than we are replacing them, and replacements are not of the types most needed. Indications are that the replacement rate is not under once in 100 years, and that our new dwelling construction is for a restricted portion of the population—say the upper 25 per cent.

Groups Below

"This housing when passed on to the groups below is not adapted to present needs, and will not result in a sufficient number of hand-me-down houses to meet quantitative needs.

"The removal of worn-out buildings is as integral a part of a housing program as any other. Not only have we no means for ridding ourselves of sub-standard dwellings, but we impose distinct impediments to their removal. By preserving a certain kind of housing we do not have a larger stock of better housing."

John E. Burchard, vice-president of Bemis Industries Inc., entered into the discussion of housing to give the building industry's views on types and trends in modern construction, arguing for prefabricated buildings to solve low-cost housing problems.

Prefabricated Houses

Prefabricated buildings have by no means "arrived," Mr. Burchard said, "despite current journalistic enthusiasm which might lead us to believe they have."

"Metals are coming into their own in this new day," Mr. Burchard continued. "The way they can be worked and the beauties they have are recognized now better than ever before. Steel has remained the background of structural efforts in prefabrication, but in other fields it will be severely pushed in years to come by copper, aluminum, and possibly even lead.

"Dyed aluminum, lacquered copper, etched steel, and so on through a long list, will be used more and more, but not as structure or chassis. Their place will be as finishes, battens, cornices and full walls—decorations with some protective qualities.

Glass Is Promising

"Glass is the most promising material of all. Glass technologists have produced doubled-paned glasses for insulation, glass that transmits the visible spectrum and absorbs the hot rays of the invisible spectrum; glass that has great resistance to shock because of tempering and lamination and glass bricks that are easy to handle.

"The high structural strength of glass is not commonly recognized, but once it gains, as it shows signs of doing, it will be a formidable competitor to all building materials, because it does not wear out, nor tarnish, nor discolor, nor is it subject to the many deteriorations of most other materials. The gospel of light is a new thing in architecture and is best fulfilled with glass either by day or by night."

Looking ahead to the house of the near future, Mr. Burchard saw not only more light admitted and better insulation, but workable air conditioning. "Moldings will be simple," he said, "there will be more metal and glass, while wood will be shown in its natural, not its carved and distorted forms. Houses will be easier to keep clean and easier to live in. Partitions will be eliminated and in their stead, sound and light-proof screens or movable closet walls will serve to change the purpose of the rooms as occasion demands. Flat roofs will be general.

Historic Virginia Goal For Sunday Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Williamsburg, Jamestown and Yorktown attracted hundreds of visitors last Sunday, as they did the previous Sunday, and as is expected each Sunday during the summer.

Nearly 1700 cars passed over the Colonial National Parkway in and around Jamestown the previous Sunday, an official tabulation showed.

Out-of-state cars the previous Sunday at Yorktown represented Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Indiania, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Oak's Growth Checked

Record's show the average growth of a liveoak tree in a seven-year period is 17.3 inches in circumference.

Possible Gold Suits Are $10,136,570,340

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 27

LEGISLATION to frustrate future suits on gold clause obligations of the United States would remove from the danger zone a total of 21 outstanding issues, aggregating $10,136,570,340.

There are eight treasury bond issues in the vulnerable class, aggregating $5,210,971,100; six note issues amounting to $2,877,403,490; one liberty bond issue, which has been called for next Oct. 15, amounting to $1,246,230,750, and six pre-war loans outstanding in an aggregate amount of $801,965,090.

A total of $769,408,900 of securities containing the gold clause were retired June 15, consisting of $352,806,100 of First Liberties, and the remainder in treasury notes.

Roosevelt Demands Ban on Gold Suits

(Continued from Page 1)

tators and others who support Mr. Roosevelt on many other points.

The Taft case is not expected to come up until fall, and its precise legal position will be obscure if in the meantime Congress has outlawed such cases.

Apparently there is no way to collect from the Government if it does not wish, although the whole procedure savors to many of ex-post facto legislation. The suits trying to recapture processing taxes under the AAA are similarly outlawed by the Triple A. amendments.

And in equal case are the suits of those who present gold bonds in payment of taxes. Such litigants contend that $100 gold bond should be accepted for $169 in taxes. Presumably their arguments are quashed if the President's recommendations are acted upon.

There is every likelihood that Congress will push through the requested legislation as mere formality. But it is one more item loaded to an already groaning legislative calendar. Day by day the prospects of adjournment become more remote. And hot weather returned in vigor to Washington—after a cool interlude—on yesterday, the very day the legislative tangle thickened.

Men to Get Chance In Managing Homes

(Continued from Page 1)

trial and governmental—has become so popular of late, there is no reason why there should not be family planning as well, the home economist declared, and the subject of family planning councils received attention.

Miss Lita Bane, of the United States Extension Service, said she believed it highly desirable for members of families to come together and plan their use of time, and money and the distribution of chores. But the plan should be based on co-operation, not submission, and should allow for many changes.

She opposed such rigid planning as that of one home-maker who would not let her husband attend a professional convention to which he was invited to speak because the family budget did not provide for traveling expenses. Plans should be flexible she said.

Teaching teachers to teach family relationships was seen as one of the big problems now confronting home economists and a symposium was devoted to this subject today.

The person most intimately concerned with home economics, the homemaker had her sessions at the convention yesterday.

Members of homemakers councils, women trained in the subject and now managing homes of their own, met to hear of progress being made in organizing groups of practical homemakers to study the problems of the consumer.

These groups are springing up in many cities. Dr. Henrietta W. Calvin, director of home economics in the Philadelphia public schools, told in an interview of the progress of the movement in her city.

The Council of Household Occupations organized there some seven or eight years ago had studied household management and had grown into a large organization, with a national setup. Cleveland, Chicago and other cities have groups led by trained home economists, usually retired from the professional field.

Mrs. Millicent Yackey Taylor of Chester, Penna., outlined study projects which she had placed before groups she organized in her district and urged trained home economists to organize more of these clubs.

Housewives Are Urged To Fight High Prices

LOS ANGELES, June 27 (AP)—A call to housewives of the nation to organize into consumer groups to get the most for their money echoed today at the annual convention of the American Association of University Women.

Declaring that women, who do most of the buying, could be a major factor in influencing standards of production, purchase and consumption, Dr. Kathryn McHale, general director of the association, told the convention that "nearly every group concerned in production and distribution is organized except the consumer."

"Women could bring about great things in educating consumers to demand higher standards and to get the most and the best for their money," she asserted.

Air Locarno Planned at Paris As Prelude to General Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

while 248,000,000 will go to upkeep of the "additional effectives," estimated at 49,000 men.

In a statement to the Military Committee of the Chamber, Col. Jean Fabry, the new Minister of War, put France's present effectives at 700,000 and estimated that German effectives would number 1,000,000 by October.

In the face of these figures any arms agreement appears very distant without some sort of a Franco-German accord.

Ready for Hitler Parley

M. Laval yesterday told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber: "The door is open for Franco-German conversations." But he also made a statement recently that while he "did not balk at any accord with any country and would not hesitate to conclude one with Berlin if it became possible for such an accord to be realized, it must be not bilateral but multilateral."

Thus, France, in effect, still makes Germany's return to the community of nations at Geneva a condition of an accord, while the Reich on the contrary wishes to reach a direct, bilateral agreement with France.

Other Shoals Ahead

Hardly brighter are the prospects of an accord on the Danubian and eastern problems. The conferences which Premier Laval had yesterday with Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania and Vladimir Potemkin of Russia left no doubt of the difficulties in the way of obtaining a satisfactory security accord in Central and Northeastern Europe. Roumania's Foreign Minister reported to the French Foreign Minister a distinct cooling off in recent rapprochements of the Little Entente toward Italy—which bodes ill for even the convening of an international convention, much less the success of a Rome conference on Danubian affairs.

As to an eastern accord, Russia insists that France hold up conclusion of the air convention with Britain and Germany until the latter has given definite undertakings to respect the territorial integrity of her eastern neighbors.

Wants Guarantee

Meanwhile, France is insisting the Air Locarno must include—and, if possible, be preceded by—a bilateral Franco-British air pact of mutual assistance in the guise of "technical agreement."

Such a "technical accord" is now in process of being negotiated between France and Italy, and this air alliance is one of the main reasons why the French Government is so loath to interfere in the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel.

Thus Mr. Eden's appeal for French support in persuading Italy to renounce its bellicose intentions toward Ethiopia has met with an unenthusiastic response. The feeling is gaining ground in official circles here that perhaps after all an Italian protectorate over Ethiopia, similar to the French protectorate in Tunis, which leaves the Bey in nominal control, would be the best solution of a difficult question.

Mussolini Bent on War, London Press Believes

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—A note of resignation to the inevitability of an Italian invasion of Ethiopia—coupled with fear that the "African adventure" might endanger European security—was reflected today in London's morning newspapers.

All agreed that Mr. Anthony Eden's mission to divert Premier Benito Mussolini from his avowed intention to seek "complete solution" of the Ethiopian situation had met a stiff rebuff.

The London Times, often regarded as Government-inspired, declared "Mussolini has chosen singularly flimsy excuses for threatening the independence of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Government has from the first consented to submit the original cause of conflict, the clash at Ualual, to arbitration.

"It is understood, moreover, they have lately been prepared to make considerable economic concessions. . . . But nothing the Ethiopian can do is right. Beyond doubt the Italian dictator is fired by the example of Imperial Rome."

The conservative Telegraph viewed Il Duce's goal as a distinct menace, both to the League of Nations and to European peace, adding:

"Mussolini is resolved to settle his differences with Ethiopia in his own way without any interference from any quarter whatsoever—including Geneva."

The Post asserted the East African tension was "imperiling that collaboration which has become so important for the preservation of peace in Europe."

The paper called it "distressing that Il Duce's habitual commonsense realism is giving way so apparently and completely."

The isolationist Express warned that "nothing short of bayonets will keep the Italian armies out of Ethiopia. And make no mistake, Mr. Eden, no British bayonets are going there. Britain has no concern in the Italo-Ethiopians struggle except to safeguard the waters which flow from Lake Tana into the Blue Nile irrigating Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. There is no reason to suppose these supplies will be threatened."

Johnson Monument Planned in Raleigh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A movement to erect a monument to Andrew Johnson, native of Raleigh and successor to Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, has gained impetus here.

The house in which Johnson was born has been preserved, although it has been removed from its original site, which is marked by a bronze tablet. Members of North Carolina's delegation in Congress have been asked to help secure the necessary federal funds to have the monument erected as a local project.

In June, 1824, Johnson, then bound out to Charles Selby as an apprentice tailor, ran away from Raleigh and a reward was published for his return. He later came back and offered himself to Selby, who declined his services, whereupon he moved his mother to Tennessee. When he later returned to his native town, it was as President and to unveil a monument he had erected to his father, Jacob Johnson.

Increase Given Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Roanoke County school board, meeting at Salem, Va., approved a $5 a month increase in the salaries of all school teachers for the 1935-1936 session and discussed tentative plans for a $250,000 building program which would relieve congestion in county schools.

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Trade Barriers Held Doomed At World Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 27—Tackling the toughest of its problems—tariff barriers, import quotas, intergovernmental debts and other restrictions on the movement of goods and capital—the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce today optimistically concluded that the time is now ripe for real action to reduce these obstacles to recovery and revival of world trade.

Speakers at the plenary session expressed the conviction that the current of economic recovery within the various countries—the United States and Great Britain in particular—has now attained the point where continued national expansion is no longer possible, unless it be accompanied by increased foreign trade.

Declaring that "world production of manufactures as well as of other things has returned practically to the 1929 level," Prof. Bertil Ohlin of Stockholm found in this encouraging fact a definite indication that "the time is now ripe for a gradual and concerted easing up of restrictions on international trade."

Improving

"The world is no longer in the pessimistic mood of 1933. Unemployment has declined to a very large extent. The economic situation has also been much 'normalized' through the increase that has taken place in the prices of primary products compared with the prices of manufactured articles. Besides the enormous reduction of international short term indebtedness has strengthened the financial system. All these circumstances make the chances of a halt in the restrictive policy and a movement in the opposite direction greater than they have been since the depression started."

Professor Ohlin, who is an economist of note and author of an important League of Nations report on the causes of the depression, vigorously rejected the pessimism apparent in some commercial circles as to the future prospects of international trade. He pointed out that if the value of foreign commerce has in fact fallen by almost two thirds since 1929, the total volume of world trade is today still about 75 per cent of predepression figures. "It is not only the trade in foodstuffs and raw materials that has resisted the depression," he affirmed. "Despite the fact that trade restrictions are directed against the imports of manufactured goods in particular, the volume of trade in such goods during 1934 was maintained at 60 per cent of the predepression level."

They Did Well

Refuting the principal argument of those who feel foreign commerce can never recover its former importance—namely that the industrialization of the "younger" countries would destroy their value as markets—Professor Ohlin insisted, "It does not follow that the young countries will import less from the others. Asiatic and Latin American countries have maintained the volume of their trade during the depression better than other parts of the world. The best customers of old manufacturing nations are not countries without domestic manufactures but, on the contrary, other manufacturing nations.

Consider the "group" France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Belgium. Each of these countries sells as an average more than one third of its exports to the other members of the group. Roughly speaking, the highly industrialized countries sell one half of their exports of manufactures among themselves. Hence, the industrialization of the young countries will lead rather to a change in the character of their imports than to a reduction of its volume."

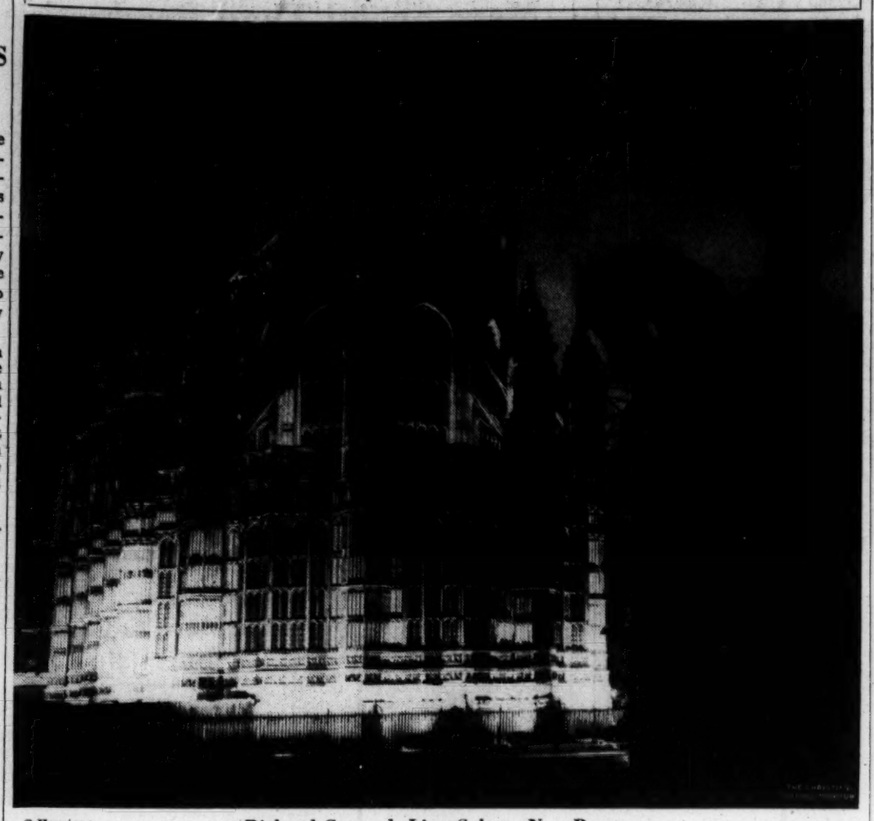
Protectionism of the excessive sort—of which the tariff policies now practiced in France and in the United States were held up as horrible examples—came in for general condemnation. The Congress, however, did not confine itself to condemnation alone. The causes of this excessive protectionism were analyzed and classified: the risk of war with the consequent desire of nations to be self-sufficient; unemployment resulting from so-called overproduction; the disorganization of the world's currency systems; and government regulation of production and trade within many countries today.

Stabilization First

The correction and removal of these causes and of their effects was recognized to be a complicated affair. But it was generally affirmed that a start should be made, beginning with currency stabilization and continuing with concerted and gradual action to ease trade restrictions of all sorts. Regional co-operation was approved as a possible starting point, but only on condition that it lead quickly to general lowering of trade barriers.

The initiative in this recovery program, the Congress agreed, must be taken by the principal commercial powers—the United States, Great Britain, France. As Professor Ohlin pointed out: "For some countries a mitigation of import restrictions would, of course, lead to a larger rise of imports than of exports. Hence, it is for countries with large reserves of gold and foreign exchange to begin. They alone can permit the trade balance to move in a negative direction without endangering the stability of the currency. If these countries permitted import of commodities to grow and gold to flow out, the financial position of financially weaker countries would be rapidly improved and they, too, would get into a position where they couldn reduce import restrictions. This is the way through which a balance in international financial relations was maintained in the prewar days of a smooth-working international gold standard. It is difficult to see how any international monetary system would be made to function unless a similar adjustment is allowed to take place whenever necessary."

An Ancient Chapel Is Floodlit for the Jubilee



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Richard Coeur-de-Lion Salutes New Beauty

Artificial Moonlight Casts Its Spell

From its Westminster pedestal the statue of that brave English soldier-king, whose crusade gained free access for a time to the Holy Sepulcher in 1192, looks out on the Henry VII Chapel of Westminster Abbey, bathed in artificial moonlight during Jubilee Week. The delicacy and beauty of its architecture are revealed by the lighting. This famous chapel was built between the years 1503 and 1519 and is considered a fine example of late-perpendicular architecture. It has been cleaned and put in order for the Jubilee.

Health Researcher In Britain Finds For 40-Hour Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The two-shift system whereby industrial machinery can be kept going throughout daylight hours without calling for similarly long stretches of duty on the part of the workers is being discussed here as a means to bringing the long-hoped-for 40-hour week into effect.

Dr. Horace M. Vernon, lately investigator to the Government's Industrial Health Research Board, is one of those who favor this. The adoption of the system, Dr. Vernon says, already reduces the working week from the usual 47 or 48 hours to 41 hours, and this could without difficulty be brought down to 40.

"Owing to the plant being run for so many more hours a week than usual," he adds, "the overhead charges are diminished and it is usually possible to pay the same wages as for the longer working week."

Erosion Project Viewed By 1000 in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Recognition of the remarkable progress that has been made in the South Tyger River erosion prevention project, begun approximately two years ago by the Federal Soil Erosion Service, was evidenced by a recent inspection tour made by almost 1000 agricultural experts, technical specialists, farmers and citizens from seven states.

Among those making the tour were: R. A. Winston, technical assistant to Dr. H. H. Bennett, national director of the Soil Erosion Service, and other members of the Washington staff.

Knudsen Speaks at Roanoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—America seems to have forgotten for the moment that work and thrift form the only real basis for prosperity, but the common sense of the majority of people will assert itself eventually, declared William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, speaking at the final graduating exercises of the 82d annual commencement of Roanoke College.

World Librarians Plan Book 'Change At Madrid Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Extensive agreement has been reached towards facilitating international exchange of books as a result of the recent International Congress of Libraries.

A motion of the Swiss delegate for a "Direct Exchange between the local Libraries of different Countries" prevailed over the German view that in each country there should be established one international exchange office.

The Federation of Associations of Librarians, which was part sponsor of the Congress, has grown to such an extent that it is now composed of 32 Associations, representing 24 nations. Over 500 persons attended the meeting in Madrid.

An "International Book-Lending Service" is expected soon to be established if official approval of the recommendations of the Congress is given, as seems likely. Borrowing libraries will pay the expense of sending the books and return them, insured both ways. A catalogue will be issued of all books and manuscripts thus available—a great boon to those engaged in research. A special label will be used for postal and customs purposes, showing that the parcel contains a "loan from library to library."

At the Plenary Session it was resolved that the agreements passed in Rome concerning the establishment of Information Bureaus be adopted in every country. These "should issue catalogues and keep in close touch with one another." It was recommended that they should arrange for the interchange of phototype copies of valuable works.

E. C. Richardson, Consultant in Bibliography, Library of Congress, Washington, put the motion that a general catalogue of manuscripts be got out for reference at the great libraries of America and Europe, where there should also be available a catalogue of abbreviated titles, pseudonyms, etc. Periodical lists should be issued by Governments of books, not necessarily of value, but of natural scientific interest which each country can offer for research work and on an exchange basis.

W. W. Bishop of the University of Michigan and Lasso de la Vega of Madrid proposed a vote of thanks to the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations for the funds devoted to the development of professional knowledge and the interchange of members of libraries and students.

Wide interest was aroused by an address by Señora Pilar Lamarque of the National Library in Madrid, on the question of the professional formation of librarians, with special reference to Spain. She pointed out how a small army of librarians was being formed with a practical knowledge of the requirements of "darker" Spain. The Republic has, she stated, given stimulus to the rapid growth of Municipal Libraries in hundreds of villages hitherto "hermetically sealed" to the influx of intellectual growth and spread of artistic feeling. A very human type of librarian is required for the work which is necessary to establish the new "network of literature" spreading its meshes rapidly.

Fourth of World Idle Reported Under 25

(Continued from Page 1)

for presentation to the International Labor Organization at this year's conference in June. The I. L. O. scarcely needs to be reminded of the problem, with which it is now seriously wrestling, but if it is possible to hasten the decisions of governments, the appeal will be all to the good.

The practice in the I. L. O. is to have a first discussion, and then to take up the subject again, with all available information, and after the full consideration of each government, in the following year. But this question is held to be too urgent for the usual routine.

Idleness Demoralizing

The I. L. O. points out the especial seriousness of the problem. "It is to be found," it says, "in the particularly unfortunate consequences of continued idleness for young people, more than for older persons. If adults, after long years of work, are able to face the difficulties of life, on the other hand how can young people on their own resources successfully resist the demoralizing effects of prolonged unemployment?"

It does not require much imagination to understand something of these effects. Many of the young people have not had any systematic training, and are, even if conditions change, becoming useless. Others have not had any chance of applying their skill and knowledge, and are fast losing their technical qualifications. There falls upon many of them, even those who have the shelter of their parents' home, bitter material distress. But it is obvious that the psychological factors also operate and that "the purposelessness of an existence without work is felt, especially among the better types, as something disintegrating and demoralizing."

Program Outlined

The appeal is therefore for the adoption of measures which will: Provide opportunities for work for the millions of young persons now unoccupied; give adequate assistance to those who cannot immediately be employed, these measures to include continued vocational and general training.

The I. L. O. report pays particular attention to the following: that the minimum age for leaving school and being admitted to employment should be fixed now at not less than 15 years; the creation of an increased number of technical schools; the organization of vocational training centers in public employment agencies or in connection with them; the establishment of recreational centers, physical training centers, reading rooms, where young unemployed persons could pass their enforced leisure time.

"Where it is considered desirable to establish employment centers for unemployed young persons," says the report, "the principal object of which is not to give vocational training but to provide work under conditions other than normal conditions of employment, adequate safeguards should be adopted to prevent abuses."

Cow Eats 218 Lbs. of Grass

Agricultural college experiments show a cow can eat 218 pounds of green grass a day.

Spanish General Scours the World For Rare Watches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—In the modest apartment here of retired Artillery General Mariano Dusmet, Spain claims to hold the finest collection of watches in the world.

Watches and clocks cover the walls of the General's apartment, and there is the sound of ticking, chiming, and old spinet airs from musical clocks recalling the salons of Louis XIV. Then there is the first electric watch made in France 100 years ago.

Almost every civilized country is represented by at least one specimen in the collection, and to keep abreast of discoveries in the watchmaking world, General Dusmet has elaborated the most complete bibliography of watchmakers.

Leading watchmakers throughout Europe are, of course, on familiar terms with General Dusmet, ready to offer him additions to his 1200 watches of all periods up to 1826.

"The General From Spain"

When the General was once in Bruges, a famous clockmaker there who had not recognized him refused his offer for a particularly fine piece. "There's an old fool of a General in Spain," said the clockmaker, "who would give me twice as much for it." "I am just that old fool," replied the General who came away with the piece.

Not one of the watches in the collection is less than 109 years old—and most of them are still ticking—for the General holds that there has been no advance in the watchmaker's art since the time of Abraham Luis Breguet, a hundred years ago.

The oldest specimen in the Dusmet collection is a sundial made in the year 1400 A. D. and the most recent is the watch given by the Argentine Senate to Queen Isabel II of Spain when she was still a princess.

Queen Victoria's Watch

The ornamental watch for which Queen Victoria of England paid the House of Breguet the equivalent of $1500 also belongs to General Dusmet. It was made originally for Louis XIV, and as the first watch constructed which could be wound up without a key, is mentioned in all the standard works on watchmaking. It is only half an inch in diameter.

There is the Turkish timepiece embellished with 208 large diamonds which once belonged to Muley Abderraman, Sultan of Morocco. One of the curios of the collection is a Louiv XV watch made by L'Epine in the form of a harp, another a figure watch with models of a girl taking a piano lesson under the direction of her teacher as the watch ticks, and yet another primitive French watch worked on a system similar to that of the paddles on a paddle steamer.

There are several types of sedan watch, minute pieces made for carriages and sedan chairs. There is the beautiful pendant watch made for Queen Marie Antoinette, with two keys and two pads for cleaning the glass hanging from the pin.

General Dusmet also owns five of the eight existing sixteenth century table watches, the other three being in the Berlin Royal Palace. There is also a sixteenth century Chinese watch, one of the first worked by weights.

China To Levy Fines On All Illiterates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Illiteracy in China is to be punishable by fines after passage of one year, according to a plan of Nanking municipal officials.

Roughly 50 per cent of the national capital's population can neither read nor write, the total being about 470,000, of whom at least 70 per cent will be taught a minimum of 1000 Chinese characters before next summer.

After May 1 of next year, anyone on the street except foreigners may be stopped by the police and asked to explain a lesson in the Chinese primer, "One Thousand Characters." If the tested person fails he will be fined one copper coin, while heavier fines will be imposed upon those responsible for education of the delinquent person.

Here's Educational Plan That Had Pupils' Backing—More Vacations!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALFORD, Eng.—A suggestion of the Salford Education Committee that the school year should be divided into six parts instead of four, although turned down by the Board of Education, has roused considerable interest here.

It is contened by the educational authorities of this town that the use of six short vacations would enable children to leave school and find employment as soon as possible after the age of 14.

It is also held that such a departure would relieve much of the extra burden of juvenile unemployment by spreading the numbers of young folk seeking jobs more evenly over the year. At present, it is pointed out, the juvenile labor market is "glutted" four times a year, during vacations.

The Board of Education holds the view that it would not be in the best interests of the children to have a six-term system, as it might mean that many would have to leave before finally completing their full year's work.

Technical Schools Merge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—By a standing vote of 59 to 11 the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina adopted the recommendation of the president, Frank R. Graham, that the two engineering schools of the institution be consolidated at Raleigh during the next three years, and that duplication in all other departments of the three units of the university be reduced to the lowest possible minimum.

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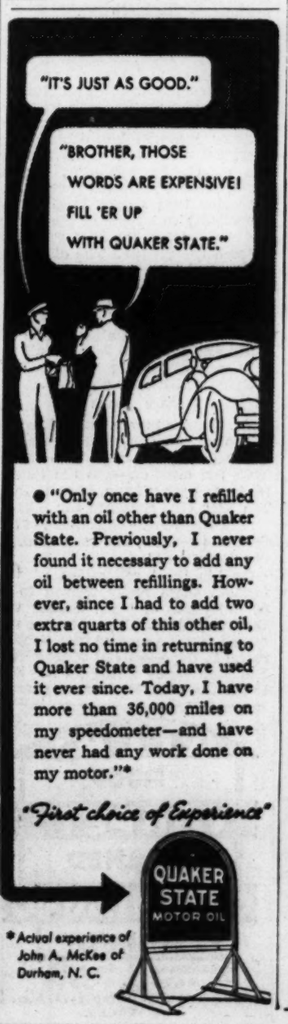

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Planning Requires Firm Leadership

Federal Schemes Found to Depend on Type of Administrators

This article is the last of four comprising the full text of Dr. McBain's address on important constitutional questions at the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

By Howard Lee McBain

Dean of the Graduate Faculties of Columbia University

When we consider the possible, not to say probable, wide increase of governmental control over business and economic life, whether this control goes forward immediately or at some not very distant date, there is one other aspect of American political life that offers even greater difficulties than this question concerning the scope of national powers.

This other aspect also involves constitutional considerations, but it is not easy to determine whether the Constitution ought to be changed and if so how it ought to be changed so as to provide a government that will be more adequate than our present government is for carrying on the vast new burdens of government that must be assumed.

This problem presents many facts. I can only touch upon one or two of them here. Theoretically our President is a chief executive. Actually he is elected as a leader of legislation. His specific powers over legislation are limited. He may send messages, convene Congress in extra session, and exercise a suspensory veto.

Apart from the lever of the patronage which is soon exhausted after his inauguration, his principal power over Congress depends upon his personal popularity, upon his ability to mold public opinion and keep it behind him, and upon his finesse in a combination of the fine arts of threatening and cajoling.

Even when he has an overwhelming party majority in the houses of Congress his path is by no means smooth and thornless, for his party is a ramshackle, loose-jointed, non-cohesive federation of sectional and state groups, and the ways of Congress are not the ways that conduce to party regularity.

There is no special disadvantage in this so long as the Government is one of fairly limited activities and is moving at a stagecoach pace in the matter of its relations to business enterprise. It becomes a very serious matter, however, when the scope of the Government's activities is greatly expanded and rapidly moving business calls for a swift acceleration of the Government's pace.

I am not here referring to the competence of Congress to delegate legislative power to the President, a subject dealt with by the Supreme Court both in the Schechter case and the "hot oil" cases of a few months earlier. That problem can doubtless be handled as a problem largely of bill drafting. I am referring rather to the difficulty of getting proper decisions on questions of legislative policy promptly made by Congress and to the problem of creating a leadership with powers commensurate with its responsibilities.

Holds Parties Together

Of course, a parliamentary system of government in place of our presidential system has been heretofore and will be hereafter suggested. I do not know how such a system would work in the United States. Certain it is that our institution of the presidential election appears to be the most powerful cohering influence that operates to hold our political parties together at all.

Transform the President into a figurehead as the parliamentary system would necessitate and our political parties might and probably would disintegrate into sectional parties. The European bloc system of parliamentary control can scarcely be urged as something superior to what we now have.

More than this, our legislative practices do not operate to create recognized party leadership. Who is the leader of the Republican Party today? There is scarcely even a potential leader in sight, certainly no actual leader. It may be that the parliamentary system would in itself better matters in this respect. That is, however, a hazard that would have to be reckoned with. If the two-party system perdured, the probability is that in advance of any congressional election the parties would caucus to choose prime ministerial candidates and election campaigns would center around these much as they now center around presidential candidates.

However, I need scarcely pursue these speculations further for I do not believe that we are on the eve of scrapping the presidential system in favor of a parliamentary system. I doubt, moreover, whether any compromise between the two systems is at all feasible. Incidentally, I believe that most competent observers will agree that the parliamentary system, except where the instability of cabinets directly derives from a multiplicity of political parties, is by no means the hair-trigger mechanism that it is supposed to be in theory.

Relentless Administration

One other point and I am done. Government control over business—that is to say economic planning and control—entails not only the fixing of policies through the medium of numerous ramifying laws, but also a constant and relentless administration of these laws. This raises the whole difficult question of government personnel—witness the New Deal accessions in the realm of government employment.

Bureaucracy is already a word of contempt and much of the contempt is deserved. The Civil Service in the United States especially in its higher ranges is one of the least creditable features of our entire scheme of government. Between business seeking to follow its own devices without trammel and government seeking to control those devices toward general social and economic ends, there will of necessity be antagonisms. There will be hot administrative and judicial controversies.

The success of governmental schemes will depend not only upon the schemes themselves but also, and perhaps sometimes evea more largely, upon the manner of their administration.

Better Federal Personnel

It would seem almost as if an entirely new spirit would have to be injected into Government personnel and an entirely new public attitude developed toward that personnel. This is no amateur's undertaking. It is not something that can be builded in a day. It must be remembered, moreover, that political party patronage occupies a unique position in our political scheme.

From one point of view it is almost incredible that our one great national business, the post office, which ought from every point of view to be operated on a business-like basis, is and has been honeycombed with politics.

Why did President Roosevelt, following the lead of all other presidents of both parties, place in charge of this branch of the Government a high priest of partisan politics—Jim Farley? Why did he do this—even in high emergency and with loud protestations of an intention to cut down the expense of government.

Patronage Plays Big Role

The answer is because the President must almost of necessity create a personal organization within the ranks of his uncombined political party. Condemn it as we will patronage plays an important and useful role in our scheme of things political.

In the light of this situation, it does seem almost hopeless to expect that a bigger and better public service can be evolved out of our present materials. Such a task appears, however, to be almost indispensable.

The Dominion of Canada has her own constitutional problems at the moment. They are, however, quite different, both as to subject and process, from those of her neighbor to the South. Though the politico-economic policies of the United States in the years immediately ahead will doubtless have lessons for Canada, both in precept and avoidance, their constitutional aspect will be very different in the two countries.

Party Patronage Holds Hard Grip on U. S. Public Services

Proposed Roosevelt Taxes

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Rates proposed to the Senate Finance Committee under President Roosevelt's program of high taxes on big incomes and inheritances follow:

Income Tax

Less than $1,000,000, the rates now in force.
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000, 60 per cent
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000, 63 per cent
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000, 66 per cent
$3,000,000 to $5,000,000, 70 per cent
$5,000,000 to $10,000,000, 75 per cent
Over $10,000,000, 80 per cent.

Corporation Income Taxes

Net income of less than $2000, 10 per cent
$2000 to $5000, 11 per cent
$5000 to $15,000, 12 per cent
$15,000 to $40,000, 13 per cent
$40,000 to $100,000, 14 per cent
$100,000 to $300,000, 15 per cent
$300,000 to $1,000,000, 16 per cent
$1,000,000 to $20,000,000, 17 per cent
Over $20,000,000, 17½ per cent.

Inheritances

$300,000 to $500,000, 4 per cent
$500,000 to $750,000, 7 per cent
$750,000 to $1,000,000, 10 per cent
$1,000,000 to $2,000,000, 20 per cent
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000, 30 per cent
$3,000,000 to $4,000,000, 40 per cent
$4,000,000 to $5,000,000, 50 per cent
$5,000,000 to $7,000,000, 60 per cent
$7,000,000 to $10,000,000, 70 per cent
Over $10,000,000, 75 per cent.

Gift Taxes

Three quarters of the rates on inheritances.
The income tax rates compare with a present levy of 59 per cent on all over $1,000,000.
The present corporation tax is a flat 13¾ per cent on net income, with a 2 per cent penalty for filing consolidated returns.
There is no present tax on inheritances, although the Federal Government taxes estates before their distribution. The proposed inheritance tax would be added to the present levy on estates.
The gift tax would be imposed to prevent avoidance of the inheritance tax. There is a present gift tax with rates similarly comparable to the prevailing rates on estates, which reach a maximum of 60 per cent on the excess over $10,000,000.

Taxes on Wealth Considered More Social Than Productive

(Continued from Page 1)

times, like the present, the stream diminishes to a mere trickle.

Great Britain, with a broader tax base, has found its revenues and its budget far less influenced than has America by the hard times.

Taxing-the-rich is one of the most popular political devices, and explains the haste of Congress to rush through Mr. Roosevelt's three proposals, but everyone in authority knows that vast New Deal expenses cannot be balanced by any such means, and that at no very distant date taxation must be extended through all brackets to all taxpayers to meet the bills; the alternative being inflation.

To date, the present business year has seen total expenditures of $7,190,586,000, with a deficit at the beginning of the week of $3,422,948,000, besides which the estimated $340,000,000 of the new tax plan seems relatively insignificant.

"Only 46 Votes" Affected

Whether or not the new taxes are socially desirable, it is agreed that the tax-the-rich cow has been milked already nearly dry. In the proposed higher income taxes for multi-millionaires, for example, it is not expected to raise more than an additional $100,000,000, even though the highest surtax is now raised to 80 per cent.

The new surtaxes begin at incomes over $1,000,000, but records show there were only 46 individuals in the country, by last returns, with this income or over. Politicians point out that the new tax will lose "only 46 votes," Treasury authorities that it will not balance the budget.

The new inheritance taxes strike the very rich as do the income taxes. Big estate taxes are imposed already. To these will be added big inheritance taxes. At present a $10,000,000 estate pays $4,416,600 in taxes before it is distributed. This is the "estate" tax. If the balance of $5,583,400 is now passed on to heirs it is proposed to impose additional taxes, beginning with 4 per cent on the amount over $300,000, and working up to a maximum of 50 per cent. Such levies, it is hoped, would yield $200,000,000 to the Government.

Tax on Corporations

Finally there is the proposed graduated income tax on corporations, the most controversial question of all. This tax heretofore has always been flat, instead of graduated. Now it is proposed to levy it in accordance with the corporation's size: the biggest corporations to pay more, up to 17½ per cent; the smaller ones to pay less, with the minimum rate 10 per cent.

Only $40,000,000 will be raised by this tax change, which is almost purely a social reform measure. Critics say that it makes no allowance for the percentage of profit; it is a "tax on bigness." Thus, for example, the small airplane corporation shown last year to have made some 2000 per cent profit by manipulation of air-mail contracts would be taxed at lower rates, while a big railroad that had a small margin of profit in relationship to its vast investment would be taxed the full amount.

The philosophy follows that of Mr. Justice Brandeis, who declared, in a dissenting opinion in the Florida chain store tax case, 1933:

"Size alone gives to giant corporations a social significance not attached ordinarily to smaller units of private enterprise."

He added that corporations, by mere size, have achieved such a concentration of economic power as sometimes to "dominate the state."

It is a tax on bigness.

New Jersey Leads In Move to Control Interstate Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 27—A nation-wide movement to combat crime was forecast here yesterday when Gov. Harold G. Hoffman invited the governors of all the states to attend a conference in this city on Oct. 11 and 12 with a view to agreeing on interstate compacts to facilitate the apprehension and prosecution of criminals under federal enabling legislation passed by the present Congress.

The preliminary plans for this proposed co-operative drive against crime were made at a series of conferences here last winter, when representatives of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware voiced a willingness to enter into anti-crime compacts with New Jersey. The New Jersey Crime Commission, organized later, will direct the gathering to be held in October.

"There is no reason," Governor Hoffman wrote to the other Governors, "Why you and I, representing the public of our respective states, should be more handicapped in repressing crime by our state lines than are the marauding criminals themselves in committing it."

Average Man Pays $1¼ a Month In Direct Taxes

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CHICAGO, June 26—Mr. Average Citizen paid $1.25 a month during the first five months of 1935 for state direct taxes.

His tax bill, established by reports of tax collections from Jan. 1 to June 1 in 39 states, was 4.27 cents a day or $6.45 for the five months. If he owned an automobile, Mr. Citizen paid out even more. Besides the purchase of a license, if he operated a car he spent $10.82 up to June 1 in gasoline taxes to the State, an average of 7.5 cents a day.

It was likely, however, that Mr. Citizen didn't even notice he was spending that much money, for he paid the taxes in many ways, frequently handing to the State only a few cents at a time. He paid it principally as levies on his real and personal property, his income, gasoline for his car, on alcoholic beverages, and as a sales tax.

The rate paid during the first five months was determined by averaging the daily per capita state tax collections of 39 states. The individual state per capita totals were fixed on a basis of total collections for the first five months and the 1930 population of the states.

His gasoline tax payments were figured in the same manner, the state per capita totals being determined by the five-month collections and the 1935 registration of vehicles in each of the states. In nearly every state, the figures were official as reported by state treasurers.

For the nation, on the basis of 4.27 cents daily per capita and the 1930 census, the direct tax collections of all 48 states amounted to $791,616,594 from Jan. 1, to June 1. The daily total, on the same basis, was $5,242,494.

For all 48 states, on the basis of 7.5 cents daily, car owners paid in $298,840,895 during the first five months—38 per cent of the total state collections for all taxes. The daily total, on the same basis, was $1,979,145.

Of the 39 states, Colorado had the highest daily per capita figure for all taxes with 13.1 cents. The lowest was New Hampshire with 1.3 cents. Florida had the highest daily per car owner gas tax payment with 16.4 cents and Rhode Island the lowest with 2.8 cents.

The figures by states for all tax collections follow:

State	Population 1930	Time Included	Daily Per Capita Tax (in cents)
Alabama	2,646,248	Oct. 1-June 1	3.3
Arizona	435,573	Jan. 1-June 1	4.7
Arkansas	1,854,482	Jan. 1-June 12	2.3
California	5,677,251	Jan. 1-June 1	9.6
Colorado	1,035,791	Jan. 1-June 1	13.1
Connecticut	1,606,903	Jan. 1-June 1	3.2
Delaware	238,380	Jan. 1-June 13	2.3
Florida	1,468,211	Jan. 1-June 1	8.3
Georgia	2,908,506	Jan. 1-June 1	2.5
Idaho	1,883,780	Jan. 1-June 1	2.8
Illinois	7,630,654	Jan. 1-June 1	4.9
Indiana	3,238,503	Jan. 1-June 1	3.2
Kansas	1,880,999	Jan. 1-June 1	3.5
Kentucky	2,614,589	July 1-June 1	4.0
Louisiana	2,101,593	Jan. 1-June 17	5.6
Maryland	1,631,526	Jan. 1-June 1	2.4
Michigan	4,949,325	Jan. 1-June 1	3.9
Minnesota	2,563,953	Jan. 1-June 1	2.8
Mississippi	2,009,821	Jan. 1-June 1	1.9
Missouri	3,629,367	Jan. 1-June 1	1.5
Nebraska	1,377,963	Jan. 1-June 1	2.0
Nevada	91,058	Jan. 1-June 1	8.2
New Hampshire	465,293	Jan. 1-May 1	1.3
New Jersey	4,041,334	Jan. 1-June 1	4.9
New York	12,588,066	Jan. 1-June 1	7.4
No. Carolina	3,170,276	Jan. 1-June 15	4.7
No. Dakota	680,845	Jan. 1-June 20	2.4
Ohio	6,646,697	Jan. 1-June 1	6.2
Oklahoma	2,396,040	Jan. 1-June 1	4.0
Oregon	953,786	Jan. 1-June 1	4.2
So. Carolina	1,738,765	Jan. 1-June 1	3.5
So. Dakota	692,849	Jan. 1-June 1	2.9
Tennessee	2,616,556	Jan. 1-June 1	3.3
Texas	5,824,715	Jan. 1-June 1	4.9
Utah	507,847	Jan. 1-June 1	4.7
Vermont	359,611	Jan. 1-June 1	4.5
Virginia	2,421,851	Jan. 1-May 1	4.2
Wisconsin	2,939,006	Jan. 1-June 20	2.6
Wyoming	225,565	Jan. 1-June 18	4.2

Blind Girl Tests Speed In Shorthand Contests

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—An 18-year-old blind girl who writes and transcribes shorthand with as much speed and accuracy as stenographers was one of 350 high school and commercial college students gathering today for the Third International Commercial Schools Contests.

She was Jennie Kondrasky, of Stamford, Conn., sightless from birth, who writes shorthand on a kind of Braille machine and "reads" her notes with her fingertips. She was to compete in the transcribing machine contest, consisting of 10 minutes transcription from dictaphone records with the prize to the stenographer writing the most words in the allotted time.

Accompanying Miss Kondrasky was Alberta Eggleston, also of Stamford, to whom the blind girl was runnerup in the Connecticut state contest.

Commission Ends Tour Of New Virginia Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Members of the Virginia State Conservation and Development Commission have returned to Richmond from a tour of the State's new system of six parks.

"Virginia may never become the richest state in the Union—that is, it may not have the most wealth and industry—but we have an atmosphere which can neither be bought nor made," Commission Chairman Wilbur C. Hall, of Leesburg, said.

The parks visited included Seaside Park, at Cape Henry; Westmoreland State Park, in Westmoreland County; Shenandoah National Park, Douthat State Park, near Clifton Forge; Hungry Mother Park, near Marion; Fairystone Park, in Patrick County, and Staunton River Park, near Halifax Court House.

Character Education Used to Battle Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—McClellan Reed, writer and banker, recently was elected president of the National Crime Prevention Council here. He is vice-president of the Pasadena First National Bank, Pasadena, Calif.

He announced that a series of lectures on the general subject of character education will be sponsored by the council before chambers of commerce in southern and central California during the coming year.

Pat Harrison Saves His Party's Face

(Continued from Page 1)

gress shall have adjourned"; he knew they would all feel similarly.

Senator Harrison, in a word, was as mellow as a ripe Mississippi melon. As he looked from one to another of his questioners with a sly twinkle in his eye, and an engaging expression of mingled shrewdness and affability, it was hard not to relax.

Saw Crisis Had Passed

The Senate did relax. It discovered suddenly, as much by Senator Harrison's voice as by his words, that the great crisis was all over.

Republicans had been storing up hard things to say against the Administration, but in this mood it was impossible to say them. Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, official leader of the Republicans, has a duty to take a professionally somber view of the majority's actions. His difficulty is that, on the side, he calls Senator Harrison Pat, and is called Charlie in return. The two men are the best of friends. Newsmen know this, and when the two exchange barbed words which the exigencies of their professional relationship require, reporters scoffingly refer to it as an "act." The two are generally to be seen arm-in-arm, a few minutes thereafter.

You Too, Brutus

As Senator McNary arose he received full in the eye the half-mocking, half-depreciating glance of his friend, and had to grin in spite of himself. Looking down at his desk, he recovered himself, and asked a few severe questions. Senator Harrison made a show of not understanding to which resolution the Senator from Oregon referred.

"Has there been any change in the President's attitude on the joint resolution?" demanded Senator Long.

"There has been no change at all in the President's attitude with reference to this matter. There may have been a change in my attitude about some matters, but not in the President's attitude."

Too Much for Robinson

This self-sacrificing stand by Senator Harrison, however, was too much for Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, the majority leader, who knew very well that Senator Harrison has opposed the President's ill-advised move from the outset. In somewhat somber tones, Senator Robinson gave an explanation that sought to shift responsibility to leaders of the House.

At this point, the Vice-President entered the picture. The discussion threatened to turn serious, and Mr. Garner was restive. The Vice-President must sit all day by himself on his throne-like dais, cut off from ordinary communication with the world and forced to listen to all the talk without talking himself. It is a trying position for any man.

Garner Mixes In

Mr. Garner now proceeded to stir things up. At this, and subsequent intervals, he proceeded to shout forth the question—was the Senate ready to pass "House Joint Resolution 324" (the nuisance tax bill);—"Are-there-any-objections?-the-chair-hears-none;-the-joint-resolution-is-carried!"

On his third reiteration of this formula there really seemed to be no objections and Mr. Garner told Senator Robinson the measure had passed, but it appeared that Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York had been vainly trying all the time to get the floor. He had an amendment to the nuisance taxes, it seemed, pertinent to "whale oil, and other toilet soaps."

Copeland Drops Whale-Oil Soap

Senator Copeland was induced to drop his whale-oil amendment; the Vice-President repeated his formula a fourth time; were there objections? There were none; Senator Robinson put a double-knot on the action by moving "to reconsider," which motion was "laid on the table"; and it was all over. The scene that had begun in angry tension, ended in genial concord.

As the Congressional Record wrote finis to the episode—

Senator Vandenberg: "Is the joint resolution now passed?"

The Vice-President: "It is passed—and beyond hope."

Mellon Bank Records Sought by Counsel In Income Tax Case

PITTSBURGH, June 27 (AP)—Robert H. Jackson, government counsel, asked a federal court order today to force the Union Trust Company to produce certain records which he wants to use in the Andrew W. Mellon income tax case.

The bank's attorneys had refused to obey a subpoena issued by the Board of Tax Appeals hearing the case, contending the matter was privileged material between the bank and a client other than Mr. Mellon.

Judge Nelson McVicar set July 9 as a date for the Union Trust to answer, after which a date for arguments will be named.

Mr. Jackson asked for more than 20 groups of documents. The principal ones were minutes of the bank's executive committee for the years 1930-31-32, and records of sales and purchases in 1931 by the nephew and three close friends of Mr. Mellon.

The Government is seeking $3,089,000 from Mr. Mellon as tax and penalties on his 1931 income. In claiming fraud against the financier, Mr. Jackson charged the bank was dominated and used as a "clearing house" for tax evasion deals.

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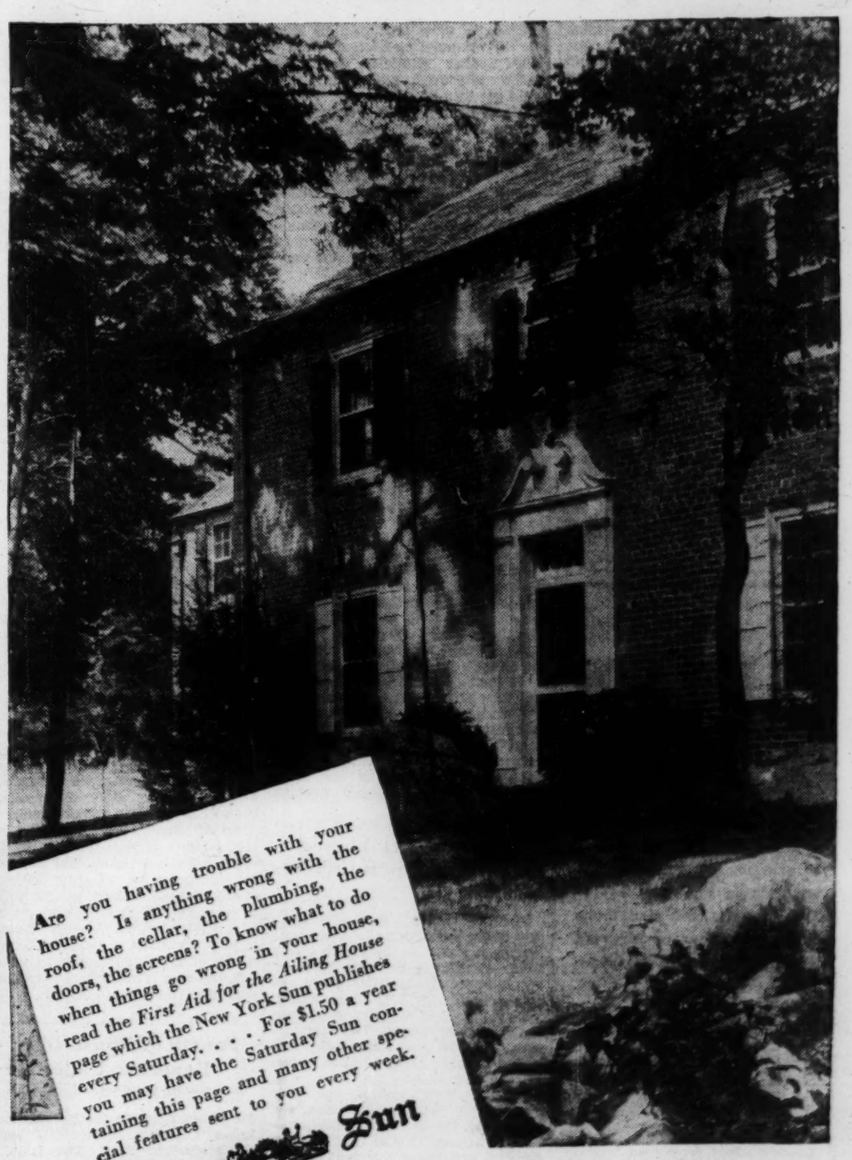
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Ten Guesses (22)
[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]
1—No; it was written by Milton.
2—No; it is south of England.
3—Yes.
4—No; the River Jordan flows through the Sea of Galilee. Its most northerly source is at Hasbeiya, on Hermon—about 55 miles north of the Sea of Galilee.
5—No; the Philippines are due north of the west central portion of Australia.
6—No; it empties into the Black Sea.
7—No; the present record is held by Glenn Cunningham—4m. 6.8s.
8—No; all are spelled correctly.
9—No; he is Vice-President of the United States, and presides over the Senate.
10—Yes; she was born in Virginia.

Chinook Winds Held Savior Of Mountain Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27—The sum total of the year's efforts of the leading physical scientists of the United States to solve the complex riddles of the universe are unfolding this week in the various colleges of the University of Minnesota where 600 members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science are exchanging evaluations at their 96th annual meeting.

Effects of the drought, the depression, the mechanical age on the course of science are in evidence in the dozens of papers read before the various sections of the association.

Meteorologists Wednesday heard Harley N. Johnson, director of the weather bureau, Rapid City, S. D., describe the often-referred to Chinook winds as the savior of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Without these winds, he said, winter grazing would be impractical. The cause, Mr. Johnson stated, is movement of air from anti-cyclonic areas located over the western plateau eastward over the mountain range toward cyclonic center located over the Dakotas. The air loses moisture on the western slope as it ascends and becomes cooler with increasing altitude, while in its descent on the eastern slope the air is compressed, is heated, evaporation is great and humidity low.

Emergency Work

Problems brought on by emergency conservation work were discussed by Dr. Hardy L. Shirley of the Lakes States Forest Experiment station who stated that many of the species of seeds considered for use in conservation have never been propagated on an extensive scale by man. He advocated establishment of a central forest seed laboratory in which all phases of seed psychology may be investigated.

Stressing the use of music to gain social action and create socially desired attitudes just as musical expression and activities did in primitive society, Clara M. Liepmann of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York City, told of the 15-year experiment of the foundation in social treatment by music.

Dean W. C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota farm school urged agricultural educators to stress the importance of developing animals of uniform purity and strain at the Tuesday symposium on the science of plant and animal breeding.

Boon to Education

The late depression really was a boon to scientific education, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the association.

As a result of its challenge to physical science, Dr. Compton said, college and university students have taken a new and more serious and sincere interest in scientific study. The depression, he added, tended "to weed out triflers."

For the first time in five years, Dr. Compton told the gathering of some 600 of the nation's leading physical scientists as they got down to the real business of their ninety-sixth annual convention, American universities are reporting a demand for graduates trained in the various sciences. In some schools, he added, the demand is exceeding the supply, with entire graduating classes moving right from the classrooms into industry.

Educators Agreed

Other educators agreed with Dr. Compton and recounted incidents in their experiences as illustrations.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in a letter read to the meeting, pleaded for improved facilities for experimentation in the field of plant and animal breeding, which, he said, is yet in its infancy.

While others are noting an already accelerated back-to-the-farm movement, Prof. Bushrad W. Allan, of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, said he foresaw a reversed trend to urban areas, as a result of revived industrial activity. Depopulation of the poor subsistence areas in the rural districts, he noted, has been reported in most all states.

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Harry Moran Does a Chain Stitch With Half-Inch Rope for Ship's Bumper

Embroidery of San Francisco Man Tempers the Bumps to Many a Ship

If there is one thing in common between the needlework guild and the longshoremen's union it is the handiwork of San Francisco's water front's Harry Moran. Here Harry is working on a simple chain-stitch pattern which, reduced to more delicate dimensions, would make a nifty tassel for a curtain pull.

A San Francisco port captain has his eye on this specimen, however, as a paint-saving, dent-sparing go-between for an ungainly ship and an unyielding pier. Give Harry a hundredweight of half-inch manila and the feel of his oak fid and he may even do a tent-stitch, loop-stitch and feather-stitch to show his versatility when it comes to cutting embroidered capers.

He is a specialist in ships' bumpers and collision mats of assorted shapes and sizes. Some are as bulky as barrels; others hanging along the walls are like bags of sausages. Tugboat bumpers are much in demand, those that cover the blunt bow of a harbor-going Hercules with the shaggy unkemptness of a sheep dog's head.

Once every good sailor had to be a rigger. Now it's an art in itself. A bucko mate never chased a man over the fore skys'l yard who couldn't work a fancy turk's head knot before breakfast. A sea chest with turk's heads on the beckets (rope handles to landsmen) is a museum piece nowadays.

Some steamboat men are adept at making a monkey's fist to knob the end of a heaving line. But it can't be compared with the turk's heads sailors used to make in the days when windjammers had fo'c's'les full of men like 'Frisco's rigger, Harry Moran.

Fiery Sun Clouds Break Phone Service But Astronomers Learn Little of Them

LOS ANGELES, June 27 (AP)—The mysterious hydrogen clouds that flare up on the sun and are blamed for magnetic disturbances on the earth were described today by R. S. Richardson at the annual meeting of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

These enormous clouds were described by the Mount Wilson observatory astronomer, as falling into two classes. One, he said, is bright and therefore much hotter than the surface of the sun, which is about 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The other is dark and much colder than the sun's surface.

"The bright, hot clouds," he said, "have been found to cause magnetic disturbances on the earth, sometimes disrupting telephone and telegraph services, usually a day or so after their appearance on the sun. The dark clouds are believed to have a similar effect on the earth, although the evidence of this is not as strong."

The speaker said the origin of the clouds has not been determined. Other astronomers have suggested that disturbances far below the sun's surface cause eruptions in which hot gases are shot upward.

"The Bright Flocculi, or clouds, appear usually in connection with sun spots and are often as large or larger than the earth," Richardson said. "Sometimes they flare up and are gone within 10 minutes, or they may last as long as two hours.

"The Dark Hydrogen Flocculi appear as long, black strings on our photographs of the sun. They are from 3000 to 7000 miles thick and often several hundred thousand miles in length.

"These dark clouds may be visible on the sun for as long as a week."

Social Service Year Urged for All Youths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla.—A year of compulsory social service for young Americans was urged in an address by Prof. John Martin, conference leader and consultant on international relations at Rollins College. Professor Martin deplored not patriotism, but patriotism of the wrong sort. He characterized his proposal as "service for life, not service for death!"

Professor Martin pointed to the compulsory military service required of young men in most European countries, to the national movements led by Stalin and Hitler. "Such movements," he said, "have no counterpart in the United States. We do not want to introduce forces of evil, but a year's compulsory social service would make young men and women realize the value of citizenship and create in them a love of their country and a patriotism of the right sort."

The speaker suggested a change in the pledge to the flag: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States and to the country for which it stands: one nation, indivisible, with liberty, justice and DUTY for all."

Dean of Photographers Registers as Student

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Fla.—W. S. Lively, called dean of American photographers, was guest at the banquet of the third photographers' short course at the University of Florida.

"Dad" Lively, a native of McMinnville, Tenn., launched into photography in 1875. He won fame in his line when he constructed in 1909 a camera 11 feet long, 6 feet high and 5½ feet wide at the back. With that huge boxlike affair, he made four exposures and produced three perfect pictures, one larger than his subjects—an elderly man, a young woman and boy of six.

These magniloquent photographs, exhibited everywhere and many times crowned with honors, are at present on exhibition at the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School of the University of Florida, where Mr. Lively is among the 100 persons registered for the short course.

Pacific Lumbermen Open Mills Despite Federal Strike Aid

PORTLAND, Ore., June 27 (AP)—Lumbermen turned a cold shoulder on government mediation in the two-month old Pacific northwest strike today and prepared to open more sawmills under protection of National Guardsmen and police armed for riot duty.

Even before a mediation board of three appointed by Secretary of Labor Perkins was called to meet, its effectiveness was virtually nullified by protests from the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and Portland operators.

The board's authority extends only to voluntary settlement and that would be impossible without co-operation of both employers and the 35,000 striking workers. A. W. Muir, spokesman for the Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union, made no comment on Miss Perkins's action.

Lumber operators have invited former employees to return to work at wage increases of five to 7½ cents an hour or a 50-cent minimum, and also called for outsiders to fill the vacancies of strikers who remain out. Strikers originally demanded 75 cents an hour minimum wages and a 30 instead of 40-hour week.

Rockefeller Gives Palisades for Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—Land on top of the Palisades valued at several millions of dollars has been given to the public by John D. Rockefeller Jr., through the agency of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, it was announced yesterday. The property lies entirely within the State of New Jersey, and in giving it to the public Mr. Rockefeller carries out a proposal made by him two years ago.

At that time the offer was conditional on the ability of the commissioners to obtain within a reasonable time sufficient funds to commence the construction of the parkway along the top of the Palisades. Since the necessary funds to build this parkway have not been available, Mr. Rockefeller withdrew this condition and gave to the commissioners for the people all the lands owned by him between the cliffs and Hudson Terrace and between the edge of the Palisades and U. S. Route 9-W, north of Palisades Avenue.

Most of this land is given in perpetuity for park purposes, the rest unconditionally save for such restrictions as suggested themselves as necessary to preserve the Palisades skyline.

Stainless Coal Car!

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—Rushing along time's trail in the wake of the stainless steel locomotive came the stainless steel coal car yesterday. It was placed on exhibition at the Union Station. Much lighter than the standard fuel carrier, its builders regarded it as a factor in future economy.

Way to Bright Future Shown To Farmers in the Corn Belt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, June 27—A less commercialized and specialized and more self-sustaining farm life in the Corn Belt is foreseen by agricultural experts in the region, as a result of current social and economic developments.

Dr. O. E. Baker, senior agricultural economist of the Division of Land Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, led speakers at the first annual Country Life Institute at Iowa State College here last week, in drawing a picture of the future outlook for the Corn Belt farmer. Unemployment in urban areas with a consequent turning to the land for sustenance, he pointed out as one of the chief factors expected to bring about this de-commercialized type of farm.

Decline Reversed

"The slow decline in number of farms during a quarter of a century has been reversed, but there has been no increase in crop land and undoubtedly a decrease in agricultural production has occurred," Dr. Baker stated. "The farms particularly in regions of poor soils are growing smaller rather than larger and production per farm is decreasing rather than increasing.

"There will not be, I fear, much better utilization of farm land in the Corn Belt, or elsewhere in the United States, until more farmers pass the farms on to their sons," Dr. Baker continued. "It has been difficult enough in the past for a young man to climb the ladder, from hired man to tenant to owner of a farm, and it may be even more difficult in the future because of the pressure of young people on the land.

"In the past, between one fourth and one third of the gross income of the farmers has been sent to the city in the form of young people fed and clothed, and in the settlement of estates to heirs who have moved to the cities.

Reach High Level

"If the youth on the farms could start free of this debt," the economist predicted, "which is particularly heavy in agriculture because of the high ratio of investment to income, the farmers in the Corn Belt within two or three generations might reach a level of culture and comfort such as the world has never known.

"Nature has provided the Corn Belt with the basis for as fine a rural aristocracy as the world has ever known, but instead it is becoming a land of tenant farmers living in houses that are sometimes little more than hovels."

Dr. T. B. Manny of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life told the conference that rural people of the Corn Belt have failed to heed one of the most important social problems to come upon them in many years—the problem concerning rural young people and their present lack of opportunity.

"Conditions have changed with such rapidity of late," Dr. Manny explained, "rural areas formerly more or less devoid of older young people due to their urbanward migration are now teeming with them, and the combined pressure of depression and drouth has served to draw our attention to other problems that appear even more urgent. This situation has caused a marked increase in the numbers of out-of-school, unemployed and inadequately employed rural young folks.

Want Realities

"The young people in this plight want something more than mere palliatives to 'while away the blues'; they want realities, opportunities, definite aids to the realization of a more abundant and satisfying life."

Dr. Manny listed five basic needs of rural youth which organizations of young people could help to meet: Occupational and avocational guidance; an opportunity for work; personality development for marriage and the establishment of an attractive home, and opportunities to participate in the work of civic, educational and religious institutions.

Dr. Paul R. Mort, director of the School of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, declared that the rural schools throughout the United States are in wretched condition. The worst conditions, he said, exist in the Southeast, with a broad arm sweeping up through the Mississippi Valley, including Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas.

"Much of the explanation," said Dr. Mort, "may be found in the remoteness from good example; the lack of educational leadership of sufficiently high quality to dramatize higher objectives; inequitable distribution of the tax burden, and the freshness of the tradition of the great place which the one-room school played in equalizing educational opportunity."

Nation's Seedbed

Dr. J. H. Kolb, head of the department of rural sociology, University of Wisconsin, asserted that the rural family must be considered as the nation's seedbed for the replenishment of its population. "The care and nurture of the rural family are questions of general concern," he said. "One of the fundamentals in rural-urban relationships is the fact that the country produces children, the city consumes them."

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary, said that the natural political alliance for the farmer is one with the industrial worker in a common farmer-labor party. "Unhappily," he said, "such a party does not yet exist. It does not exist partly because the industrial worker is not politically organized.

Dr. John D. Black, professor of economics, Harvard University, and other leaders recommended an agricultural adjustment program organized on a regional rather than a central basis and the creation of production quotas in the various regions on the basis of ability to produce rather than the present fixed quotas.

Better Air Route Is Discovered For Transpacific Line

HONOLULU, June 27 (AP)—William T. Miller, airways expert for the Department of Commerce, returned today on the coast guard cutter Itasca from his second voyage in four months to "inspect United States island possessions" between Hawaii and Australia.

On a 17-day, 3500-mile voyage, the Itasca visited Palmyra, Johnston, Jarvis, Howland and Baker Islands, obtaining additional "aeronautical information" for any possible future air line to the antipodes.

Mr. Miller, the first United States official to make such an investigation, said:

"Judging by what I have heard, flying conditions between Hawaii and Samoa are better than between Hawaii and Wake Island on the projected transpacific air route. Winds in this area are usually mild and the weather fair. Several islands could be easily converted into landing points."

New Lighting Gas

The problem of producing lighting gas from lignite in a direct way is reported to have been solved by a German engineer.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Secret of the Caves

By Alfreda Proctor

Prue and Dick Morrison were beginning a vacation in the hills in India when our story opened last week. There they met Bob Brown, who took them on a trip to some mysterious caves in a hill near by. While they sat on a ledge before the caves, he told them of some of the local theories about the caves, which some people believed were originally carved out by one of the lost tribes of Israel.

Chapter Two

"I WISH Budge would stop making such a din," remarked Dick. "Stop barking!" he added, leaning over to cuff the little dog who jumped to one side.

Unfortunately, as he did so, he bumped into Prue who was sitting with hands clasped round her knees, rocking on the edge. The unexpectedness of the slight push sent her toppling over, and but for Mr. Brown who grasped her arm, she would have completely disappeared into the rocky cleft. As it was he dragged her back in a laughing, breathless heap.

Suddenly Mr. Brown lay flat on his face and gazed over the edge.

"I thought I saw something shining down there," he explained. "Yes, there it is! You must have scraped the moss off it with your shoe heel, Prue."

Dick lay down on the ledge beside him. The object appeared to be a tiny metal button fastened into the rock.

"Can you reach it?" Dick asked. But Mr. Brown could only just touch it with his finger. In spite, however, of all his pressing and pushing the little disc remained firm.

The Mysterious Disk

"Queer, isn't it," he said. "Stuck there like that, slap in the middle of a lump of stone!"

For some minutes all three gazed at the disc so tantalizingly out of reach. Then Bob rose, and dusting himself spoke thoughtfully.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," he said. "We'll come here tomorrow and bring a rope."

"What for?" asked Prue, looking puzzled.

"We can hang it over the ledge, and one of us can climb down and try to get that bit of shiny stuff off."

"I will," said Dick quickly.

"Right you are," agreed Bob, "and now it seems to be getting late, and I had better return you safely to the bungalow."

They were soon home, running downhill most of the way, and talking so fast and so excitedly when they arrived that Mrs. Morrison could hardly understand a word.

"And Mr. Brown is coming for us tomorrow, and we are going to take a rope, and I'm going to climb down," said Dick.

"Well hop off to bed early," broke in Mrs. Morrison, "or you will still be asleep when Mr. Brown comes."

"Ah!" exclaimed Bob Brown, as Dick and Prue raced out of the bungalow in answer to his call the following day. "I'm glad to see you are dressed for business."

"I've borrowed some of Dick's clothes," said Prue, pirouetting on one toe, "Mother thought they would be more comfortable than a dress for climbing."

"Very wise," agreed Bob Brown. "Now, what do you think of this for a good rope?"

"Fine!" said Dick, feeling the heavy coil that Bob carried slung over his shoulder. "Isn't it very heavy? We had better carry it in turn."

"Come along, Budge!" called Prue, and the little dog needed no second bidding to follow the party, all clad in workmanlike khaki shorts, shirts and spiked chaplis (leather sandals).

An Exciting Excursion

They took the path they had followed on the previous day, crossing the golf course in the direction of the gray cliffs in which the caves were situated.

In obedience to a shout of "Fore" they paused.

"That was a good drive," remarked Dick warmly, as the little white ball sped by.

"The Governor plays well," was Bob's comment.

"Is that the Governor?" queried Prue, slightly awed. "I believe he is coming to speak to us."

"Hallo!" shouted the Governor cheerfully. "You look as if you are off for a day's mountaineering."

Bob laughed.

"We are just going to scramble round the rocks a bit, sir. We thought a rope might come in useful."

"Jolly good idea," replied the Governor. "You've two sturdy assistants, I see. Looking for adventures, are you?"

"Yes, sir," replied Dick.

"There's no need to go far afield for that," said the Governor. "Have you heard about the visitor I had last night?"

"No, sir."

"A fine panther prowling round the stables, I was told. I went out to see it but it had gone. Scared away by the grooms, I suppose."

"I wish I had seen it, sir," said Dick.

"Of course you do!" agreed the Governor. "But there are plenty about here. You'll probably come across one before long," and with a nod he proceeded with his game.

Once arrived at the caves the three set to work to tie the rope round a large boulder, and then, with his hands firmly gripping the rope, Dick "walked" down the face of the cliff until he was on a level with the disc. Try as he would, however, he could not remove the quaint little button.

"I can't budge it," he said ruefully. "It's awfully queer—all covered with funny marks. It may be writing, only it's so tiny, and I can't keep still long enough to see plainly."

"Shall I try?" suggested Bob. So Dick was hauled up and Bob Brown took his place on the rope.

Bob Makes Some Notes

"I'm going to tie myself up so that I can use both hands," he said, and once in position, with his feet set firmly against the rock, the young man brought out a notebook and pencil and, to his companions' surprise, commenced to write.

"What is he doing," whispered Prue.

"I think he is copying the marks on the thing," Dick replied.

"Sorry to have been such a long time," Bob apologized when, at length, he rejoined them. "But I thought it was worth the effort."

"Oh rather!" exclaimed Dick, enthusiastically. "But what are you going to do now?"

"Try to interpret it," Bob replied.

"But what language do you think it is in?"

"What I guessed it would be."

"You mean Hebrew?"

"Yes. But let us keep it a secret for the time being, anyway. I'll try to find out what all this scribble means and then, if we can't discover some more clues to the er—"

"The Lost Tribe?" suggested Prue.

"That's it," Bob exclaimed. "The Lost Tribe. Well, as I was saying, if we can't find them by ourselves we will go and tell the Governor or somebody."

"Have you any books to help you to read this?" asked Dick, indicating the notebook that Bob still held in his hand.

"No, but I expect the Padré has. Shall we call at his place on the way home?"

By going a longer way round, they were able to include a visit to the Padré's house, but the good man was very busy.

Another Mystery Develops

"I am sorry," he said, "but I cannot stop to help you now, Brown. Have a look through that pile of books over there, they are all old, and half eaten by white ants, but you may come across something useful. What language did you say you were needing? Hebrew? Ah, that is my pet subject. I wish I had time to assist you."

The Padré hurried back to his work, leaving the three to search among the volumes.

Eventually Bob found three books that he thought might prove of use, and when he left his friends at their house he told them he was going to search through the volumes until he found what he was looking for.

"Shall we see you tomorrow?" Prue asked.

"Yes, of course!" Bob answered. "How about a picnic at Big Torrent? We can bathe there."

There was wild enthusiasm at the suggestion, and it was agreed that Bob should call for them soon after four on the following afternoon.

But although they were ready half an hour before the appointed time, Bob Brown did not come, neither was there any message from him.

"He must have had some very urgent work to do," Mrs. Morrison said, when she saw how disappointed they were. "We will look out for him at the post office tomorrow, he is certain to come for his letters as usual."

Mr. Robert Brown, however, did not appear at the post office the next day, nor yet the day after, or the day after that. In fact many days passed and still there was no sign of him. Soon all Parbu was aware that Mr. Brown had mysteriously disappeared. Search parties were organized, the usual notification was sent to police and railway stations, but all to no avail. Mr. Brown had completely vanished.

"He said he liked mysteries," sighed Prue, "what a pity he isn't here to solve this one."

"Donkey!" rejoined Dick. "If he were here, there would be no mystery to solve."

Prue laughed at herself, but very half-heartedly.

"Don't worry," said Mrs. Morrison, "everything will come out right. We shall have Mr. Brown back in Parbu before long. I expect the explanation of his disappearance is really very simple."

But as the days passed and there was still no sign of Bob Brown, Parbu began to take his absence for granted, and Dick and Prue almost wondered if their short friendship had only been a dream.

[To be continued next week]

An Arabic Two-Stringed Violin.

Left—A Baghlama, a Stringed Instrument of Persian Origin, Played by Antranig Ongoonian, an Armenian Resident of Boston, Mass., in Native Costume. Upper—Caucasian Orchestra in America; the Center Player in the Rear Is Holding a Kemancha; on Each Side Are Players Holding Tars and in the Foreground Is a Def.

Gay Armenian Folk Music

By Pearl Strachan

THE rose and the nightingale have little to do with the dilapidated brownstone houses and their soiled "Rooms to Let" cards, or with the closely crowded chain groceries, pawnshops, drugstores or Chinese laundries of Boston's South End. But when an Armenian musician, who is also a cook, steps out of his kitchen into the dining room of the Giligia Restaurant, and reaches for his baghlama to while away his leisure hour or two, there are not only roses and nightingales in the old South End, but ancient Byzantine heroes, horsemen a-gallop in the Caucasus, and the "Bride Going Home" as well.

Many are the songs of Armenia and of the surrounding countries of the Near East which Mr. Antranig Ongoonian plucks from the long, pumpkin yellow instrument of glowing wood, inlaid with decorative pieces of darker wood and ornamented in addition with a delicately fretted ivory disk over the soundhole. Like the oud, a favorite instrument in the Near East, the baghlama has a history that began with the very dawn of civilization. It has nine strings and is played largely with the thumb and forefinger.

Old Minstrel Songs

During the repeated massacres by the Turks and attacks by other power-seeking nations, which for centuries have made of the Armenians a race of refugees, these music-loving people have kept, largely in their memories, songs and tunes passed along from father to son from the earliest days of the minstrel. In the countries where they have sought freedom, such as the United States, many of them enrich the knowledge of their neighbors with the descriptive songs learned for the various events which they celebrate.

There are spring songs and dances for Ascension Day. They are strict in the observance of the festivities connected with their particular form of Christianity. Although the westernized Armenians have discontinued the less practical customs of their native towns and villages, their songs are a strong reminder of Oriental ways. "The Bride Goes Home" recalls the solemn ceremony of "shaving the groom," for before his marriage the bridegroom must be shaved in the presence of his friends, who, forming a circle about him chant,

"Let us sing of your face,
Your face that shines like the moon."

There is the "hiding of the bride" the same evening, by her parents and relations, and she comes out of "hiding" only after the singing of imploring songs, praising her beauty and domestic skill.

The Kemancha, the Tar and the Def

Three folk instruments which are very popular in Armenian orchestral playing are the kemancha, the tar and the def. The kemancha, a type of Arabic violin, related to the rebec of Persia, which was the earliest known instrument of the viol class, has a spherical body of wood, a long, slender neck and a spikelike projection at the base. Its three strings, two of silk and one of metal, are played with a short bow strung with black horsehair. The name is derived from the Arabic, "kemangeh," meaning "a little bow." The popular Saiat-Nova, nineteenth-century "ashug," court singer to the last of the Georgian kings, accompanied himself on the kemancha.

The tar, shaped like a figure eight, is a banjo-like, stringed instrument of Persian origin. While, however, the strings of the modern Persian tar are single, the Caucasian one has five doubled strings and one in the center not doubled. A plectrum is used in playing.

The def, which furnishes the drum beats in the orchestra, is shaped like a tambourine, but larger, having only one drumming surface or disk of skin.

Armenia, which is the country in Asia Minor in which Mount Ararat stands, united in 1922 with Azerbaijan and Georgia to form the Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. The three separate musical cultures, of similar historical development, are said to preserve their distinct national characteristics.

[This is the fourth of eight articles on Folk Music and Instruments of Many Lands, which are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.]

An Exposition Stamp

ANOTHER new United States stamp made its appearance May 29 at San Diego, California, to commemorate the opening of the California Pacific International Exposition, and its coming was heralded with delight by stamp and cover collectors throughout the country.

The first supply of the new stamps was sent from Washington May 23 by plane, reaching San Diego the following day. At that time there were 35,000 pieces of mail awaiting stamps, with more requests arriving at the rate of about 1000 a day. The San Diego postal officials lent every assistance to collectors, establishing a branch post office in the exposition grounds, with a special cancellation machine, and mailing the vast number of letters with greatest expediency.

The new stamp bears a composite picture (made up from a number of airplane views), showing Point Loma, where in 1542—only 50 years after Columbus landed in the West Indies—Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo made the first landing of any European explorer on the west coast of the United States.

In the center are the beautiful towers of the California building and the fine arch bridge in the exposition grounds, all surrounded by the luxuriant foliage that is such an outstanding feature of the city of San Diego.

The stamp is the same color and size as the Mother's Day stamp of 1934 and the recently issued Connecticut Tercentenary.

My Garden

Now over all this wind-swept space
Has come a wondrous garden grace.
Tall hollyhocks in gay hued hoods
Go through a sprightly minuet
With sunflowers brave in golden goods.
Cosmos spreads skirts of fairy lace
And curtsies low to mignonette;
The cornflower does a pirouette
Before calendula's bright face.
While in the quaint old-fashioned row
The flowers all walk sedately, slow.
Nodding to friends across the fence
Where herbs spill aromatic scents.

So in this sunlit gardenplace
My posies grow with artless grace.
Yet hands of mine, and head and heart,
Have played a joyous working part
With seed and soil and wind and rain
In making beauty live again.

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The Indians Came

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Our story opened on a fine August morning of the year 1689, when Seth Hubbard, on his way to the alder swamp to milk the cow, was captured by a small band of Indians. He recognized one of them as Bedagi, with whom his father had often traded. The intruders carried off Mrs. Snow, a neighbor of the Hubbards, her four-year-old daughter Persis, Seth, and quantities of the Snows' food, clothes and household articles. John Hammond, who came after them in an attempt to rescue the prisoners, was captured, too. The party traveled in canoes to an Indian village on the Penobscot River. There Seth worked in the cornfields with the Indians; a girl named Keoka taught him Indian names for things. In the fall, the Indians separated to spend the winter wandering through the woods, looking for food. Bedagi's household, including Seth and Keoka and her grandmother, were in one group. Mrs. Snow and Persis went with another.

Chapter Nine

SETH faced the winter with strung nerves; as an enemy whom somehow he must outwit, if he were ever to return to his own fireside, but at first there did not seem much to face. The cold was not extreme, and in spite of his thin clothing he kept warm enough. When they moved from one camp to another, the men cleared away the snow with their snowshoes, while the women cut long boughs for a framework on which to wrap their coverings of bark and skins. The ground within the wigwam and the snow outside they strewed with hemlock boughs, and slept with their feet to the fire and their heads to the snow bank. All the dogs slept with them, now more than ever, and Seth was glad of their warmth all about him. When it snowed the smoke was very bad and it took Seth a long time to become used to the melted snow water, drunk warm, from the bowls that tasted of grease and smoke. But he was not one to think more than he could help of difficulties and he greatly enjoyed other aspects of the life, such as the snowshoeing.

"Canoes in summer, snowshoes in winter—Indians horse," Bedagi explained.

"It will be a long winter," he added. "See, the bees build high. They expect much snow. And both bees and squirrels have laid up a great store of food."

When the Deep Snow Came

The hominy they had brought was all gone, eaten generously while it lasted. Now, while the men hunted, the women gathered a few acorns and nuts. Seth scarcely noticed that the game was not as plentiful as it had been at first. A warm day had melted the snow and a cold night had frozen it again. Now there was a crackling crust that warned all creatures of the wood that an enemy was coming, no matter with what care an Indian stepped. Seth began to learn what it was to go hungry to a cold bed, but it was not until after the blizzard that he knew what winter and hunger really meant.

All day and night it snowed heavily, unhurriedly. The next morning they had to dig themselves out from their lodges. The world was sparkling white under a blue sky and intensely cold. Nothing stirred anywhere. There were no tracks.

The Indians began eating their dogs. Keoka cried when her favorite had to be killed, but she ate him with the rest, though the tears ran down her face. Seth came and sat beside her and put his hand on her knee, saying nothing, as he did not know what to say. The dog had always seemed to him an ugly scarred brute who often growled at his heels and was always being scolded by Keoka or her grandmother, but now he saw that she had loved him.

But in the days to follow, hunger came hourly nearer Bedagi's encampment. The deer and moose had gone into their yards, herding together in trampled circles from which they rarely stirred, getting what food they could by slowly enlarging the circles to include more and more browse. The blizzard had wiped out their tracks, and lucky would a hunter be who might come upon their winter refuges.

Keoka snared a rabbit. The whole party, seven adults and four children, each had his scrupulously fair share of the meat. Even the squirrel that Seth knocked down with a stick was divided among them all. Now they took the fox and deer bones the dogs had once gnawed and which still lay about and broke them open between stones and made a broth from them. A raccoon made a feast over which they all licked their chops. Three days went by and they had only bark to chew; Keoka walked with a stick. She had secretly saved most of her share of the raccoon for her grandmother. The children were crying with hunger, and Seth felt light headed as he took Keoka's gun and went off into the woods.

A New Use for Moccasins

"Surely," Seth thought, as he set off into the woods, "surely today I will find something. Something will move, something will stir."

But nothing in the wilderness stirred, save Seth himself. At night he returned, following his own snowshoe track, stumbling wearily to the encampment.

"Broth, my brother!" called Keoka cheerfully, at the door of her wigwam. "Bring thy bowl and spoon."

The others were all there, drinking the broth. He glanced at the hunters. They shook their heads. They had killed nothing. The broth was hot snow water with a faint flavor of something else, a faint rank odor. Whatever it was, it was very weak, but the heat gave him a little cheer.

When he had finished, he asked, "What have we tasted, my sister?" She laughed.

"It is moccasin broth," she said. "My best moccasins, flavored with the fringes of my skirt. How do you like our fare, my brother?"

"Good fare in a bad time," he answered gravely.

The next day there was nothing but more moccasin broth, and an elkskin thong that he chewed all day.

[To be continued next week]

Courtesy of The Building Times

Quarrying Stone on Portland Isle. The Two Men in the Foreground Are Splitting Up a 30-Ton Block.

How Does Your Great Town Grow?

"Oh, Londoner, Oh, Londoner,
How does your great town grow,
With lordly shops and offices,
And bank-buildings all in a row?"
"Why, it was all made in Portland Isle
A million years ago."

LITERALLY London has been made of the sea. In every part of the town you can see ocean-made stone. Clean stone, gray stone, black stone and very dirty stone, but anyway, lots of it—and it came from the sea. If you ask a geologist about it, he will tell you enthusiastically, patiently, and learnedly that London buildings are made of a "marine deposit of the Jurassic period."

Very enlightening, isn't it? England was, it seems, submerged during this interesting era in the history of the world, and terrific lizard-like reptiles swam, crawled and flew, heavily, where later islands and continents arose. The most important happening of the time as far as concerned the country that was to be known as England, was the formation of limestone, which your geologist would tell you was made by the petrified marine life of cockles and oysters, starfish and sea-urchins.

A City Hewn from an Island

Hundreds of years later, when England was not only inhabited but civilized, somebody discovered that down in one corner of the land was an island made of the most superior cockles and oysters, starfish and sea-urchins. There they found a perfect white stone that was worthy to make a new London.

The Island of Portland, off the Dorset coast, is only 4½ miles long and 400 feet high,—at least it used to be 400 feet high before such a lot of London was dug out of it.

It is not an island any more; it is now connected with the mainland by Chesil Bank. This bank, which is 30 feet high and 180 to 200 yards in width, is made of shingle, and yet it is strong enough to bear the heavy trucks of Portland stone that go shunting across it.

When Sir Christopher Wren was using Portland stone to build what was once the largest church in England, the blocks had to be loaded into ketches which sailed along the English Channel to the Thames and eventually landed at famous old Vauxhall wharf. Nearly 1,000,000 cubic feet of Portland Isle was transported in this way and erected at the crown of Ludgate Hill in London City, as a Cathedral dedicated to St. Paul, the Apostle. Think of 1,000,000 cubic feet being taken for one church alone and think of all the vast buildings that Portland Isle has yielded since that time. Then, remember that the island itself is only 4½ miles long and was only 400 feet high.

Portland is sometimes called "The Gibraltar of England" and the sturdy, tough men and women that inhabit the island, are as quietly magnificent as the rock itself. They talk slowly and deliberately, they move slowly and deliberately, these Portland folk, whose names, characteristically, include many "Stones," "Whites," and "Pearces."

Sir Christopher Wren's Mark

They will show you the quarry from which St. Paul's Cathedral was dug, and the slabs of stone still marked with Wren's special figure, a kind of "Y," which showed that he had examined the stone and found it good, for the great architect came to Portland to choose the stone he wanted for his tremendous task. The quarry is still known as "St. Paul's," just as another, much smaller, hole in the ground is known as "the Cenotaph," for here came a modern architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens, to select the stone for the monument that now stands in Whitehall.

There are hundreds of quarries on the island, with names as charming as the men who have worked in them. There are "Inmost Hay" (pronounced "Imsay"), "Suck Thumb" (you should say "Succomb"), "Cottonfields" and "Shepherd's Dinner," to name a few.

"Quarrying," say the slow-speaking Portlanders, "be rare satisfying work."

One wonders how it can be when they so seldom see the result except in the case of their own church of St. Peter, and that was hewn by convicts. How can it be satisfying to them to see their island home torn and scarred and jagged with quarries, with chunks of rock tossed and tumbled like Olympian toys? One supposes that, back of their hard-working stolidness they are dreamers and visionaries, thinking of the beauty they are helping to give the world.

Stone Hewers for Centuries

In some parts there is only a thin, three-foot layer of rubble above the white strata of limestone, but in others, the workmen must dig 20 feet to reach it. But that doesn't worry the quarrymen of Portland, who have generations of stone-hewing ancestors behind them. They know how to set about it and would never trust a "kimberlin" (foreigner) with such work. If a "kimberlin" comes to the island to work it is only as a stonemason.

When next you go to London look more closely at the buildings made of the exclusive cockles and oysters, starfish and sea-urchins from a little toe of land on the southwest coast of England. See the new structure, the Bank of England, and other fine banks; notice the tremendous offices, hotels and cinemas; walk along Regent Street and Kingsway, and while you are about it, spare a moment to study the tiny shells in the plinth of King Charles I's statue in Trafalgar Square; and if you feel energetic enough to climb to the top of Bush House, you will be rewarded by seeing shell marks in the stone up there.

The new buildings still "have the nature in them" as the masons say referring to the pale yellow color of the stone. In a few years that will get sooted and grimed and smoked like the others and even then they will be beautiful, for doesn't the rain wash the projecting parts and leave them white against the black and gray? They make of London an etching—an etching born of oyster shells in a prehistoric age!

A. P.

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A Pilgrimage to Pook's Hill

"COME over here," said my friend, making room for me on the seat beside her. The ferry was just leaving the slip, and with half an hour on the water before us it seemed an excellent time for a visit. My friend's eyes were full of joy.

"Something very wonderful has happened," she said.

I sat down beside her, expectantly.

"I am going to England!" she exclaimed. "Think of it! All my life I have longed for this opportunity and now it has come."

"Are you going alone?" I enquired with interest.

"Not exactly alone," came the reply. "I am taking some old friends with me,"—she smiled whimsically—"friends I have known for many years—ever since I was a child. We are going together to see their birthplaces." Her tone suddenly changed and she regarded me with a slightly wistful expression.

"Do you think I shall be able to find Pook's Hill?" she asked.

For a moment I was puzzled and then I realized who the friends were that she was taking with her. My thoughts spanned the years and the miles that seemed to lie between Sussex and me. Again I tramped over the South Downs with the salt air from the English Channel blowing against my face. Then in fancy I turned my back to the sea and looked at the little farms and villages nestling beneath the shelter of the higher land. Somewhere in one of those little tranquil dells Rudyard Kipling had found material for his imaginative stories of an older England. I could think of a dozen little copses where Puck might have plucked the leaves of oak, ash and thorn which he used so effectively.

My friend then told me how she had read and re-read "Puck of Pook's Hill," first to herself and then to a younger brother. "I think," she said, "the spell of England wove itself about us from that time. Dan and Una became our intimate associates. We felt we had known and played with them—had shared their experiences. We began to talk of the day when we would go and find the places where Puck had introduced the people who had known England so many hundreds of years before our day.

* * *

THE AFTERNOON SUN cast long shadows on the hills across the water. The Gate was not yet bathed in the golden blaze of light which later in the day would justify the name it bears. It seemed a long way from San Francisco Bay to Pook's Hill.

It was a natural thing that the past should have been made to live for me when I read the faery lore woven around familiar characters who might have stepped out of my history book, portrayed in an environment peculiar to England; and yet it was not altogether surprising to me that my friend, who I knew to be California-born, should feel so close to these story-book children. It was not difficult for me to appreciate her feelings. What might have appeared fanciful to another struck a sympathetic chord in my own thoughts. I remembered how, when I left England for the first time to come to America, I had not thought of myself as coming to a land of strangers. This was due, in part at least, to the fact that in another generation a New England woman had introduced to the world four little girls. My sisters and I had been wont to regard Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy, less as characters in a story than as friends. We had always talked of them in that way and had imitated their doings as we would have followed the leading of loved playmates.

* * *

IN LATER YEARS, when the time came for me to visit the old brown house in Concord, it was as though I entered the home of dear familiar friends. I had visualized each room so often that I could scarcely persuade myself that an ocean separated me from my own country. There seemed so little difference between my home and this house in New England. It was not so much in appearance that the similarity lay, because architecturally there was little likeness, but I was aware of something deeper and more vital than the mere structure of the place. Very definitely I felt the sense of home. I was conscious that inside these walls a family, like my own, had lived—had shared each other's joys and responsibilities and stood together on the brink of little tragedies; the experiences of Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women" had been so like our own—or so it had always seemed to us. Doubtless our imagination had helped to link them together and it may have been the intuitive understanding that appears common to childhood. Whatever it was, the fact remains that as I stood in the home which I had pictured to myself so often, I knew that New England had made a place in my heart before ever I crossed the Atlantic, and I felt myself welcomed to America as surely as though four girls had run across the threshold of the house to greet me.

* * *

MY FELLOW COMMUTER broke into my wandering thoughts and I felt that I had not been altogether courteous.

"Do you feel it all very foolish?" she persisted. "You did not say whether you thought I should find Pook's Hill."

It is true I had evaded this question because even as I dreamed of Sussex I recalled that I had seen many changes the last time I had visited that part of England. Little hamlets had joined hands with others, villages had become towns. I wondered—perhaps the little copses were no longer there.

The sun was sinking lower as the ferry drew nearer the Marin shore. I looked at the soft outline of the hills, indistinct in the haze of the late afternoon. If one could blot out all else but that undulating skyline it would not be hard to imagine that one gazed upon the South Downs of England.

"I believe we find what we are searching for,—what we hope to see," I said.

My friend and I smiled at each other as we said good-by. "But don't let Puck play any of his tricks with you," I admonished.

G. C.

Dream—Stratford

ONE warm June evening
I sat in the churchyard
Of old Trinity.
I sat there for hours
On an ancient stone,
forgetting time.
The Avon, as silent
as the centuries it had known,
Glided past, carrying me on
with its memories.
From the lush meadow across the river
came the bleating of lambs,
And from the limes
floated the song of blackbirds.
All about the scent of roses
hung heavy.
Then, over the roof of Trinity,
the moon arose.
Shakespeare saw the Avon, thus,
and loved it.—
Winding on in the moonlight.

JEAN M. SNYDER

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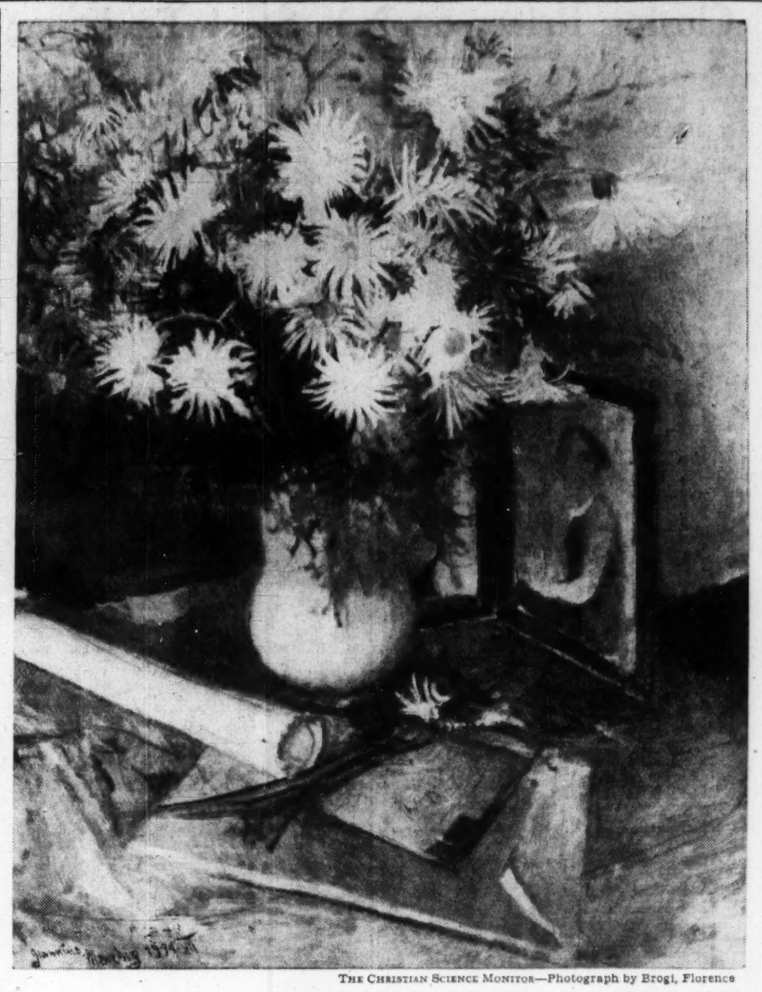

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Brogi, Florence

FLOWERS: *A Painting by Giannino Marchig*

THIS direct and vigorous flower piece was exhibited by the Italian painter, Giannino Marchig, at a regional exhibition of Tuscan artists held recently in Florence.

Giannino Marchig was born at Trieste, but completed his art studies in Florence and in various foreign cities. For the last fifteen years or so he has exhibited in the principal Italian exhibitions and has been awarded various prizes; one being the Ussi prize, bestowed for a large picture now in the Gallery of Modern Art, Florence. Other works of his are in the Gallery of Modern Art in Rome.

Good as his figure paintings are, this study of flowers yet affords a good example of Marchig's direct and forceful style of work,—the vividness with which he seizes and conveys an object or idea through color, form and light, and his vigorous and expressive brushwork.

White Plumes and Tournaments

I PORED over a map. My wandering finger hesitated, stopped. The nail scored deeply under a well-remembered name—Carcassonne! Carcassonne, whose walls and battlemented towers I had scaled full often, lying before a cheerful blaze of a winter's evening. . . Carcassonne! The very name spelled white plumes and tournaments, knightly cavalcades and medieval errantry!

Time rolled back six centuries on the way to Carcassonne. We were clad in leather jerkins, overlain closely by chain mail. Daggers, buskins, green hose—how could we have been accoutered otherwise?

The white road wound down past a few stone cottages with roses in the dooryard. Around the brow of a hill and Carcassonne with its fifty towers burst upon us. Straight before was the gate, portcullis raised, drawbridge down. A group of small boys played by the edge of the moat. The cool shadow of the outer wall fell over us. Across the bridge, through another and higher wall inside the curtain-defense, and the steep little street wormed away curiously past old houses of a forgotten age, some of them so far out of true that had their neighbors been removed they would have collapsed. Surely their narrow balconies had heard deathless serenades in the moonlight of June evenings, when perhaps Peire Vidal, the troubadour of Carcassonne, had sung in a soft, clear tenor, ballades out of his own heart, to the strains of a light guitar. . . .

Darkness fell. We completed the circuit of the walls, and descended into the crooked little streets of the Cité once more. For a while we poked about through the jigsaw lanes, peering through little windows where the burghers sat at bread, popping out suddenly into tiny angles and open places where the only illumination was a doubtful yellow glow from a hanging lanthorn. Now and then, framed between low roofs, and crested with stars, the grim shadow of a tower rose at hand, to fade again as we plunged into another cobbled passage. Every post and projection, every turret and every gable seemed to remind of a helmed Roman, a fierce Visigoth chieftain, a turbaned Moor or a resolute Crusader. The night was peopled with ghostly warders and vocal with faint vibrations—the songs of long-gone minstrels.

We reached the gate once more, passed through the arch; a dim radiance shown below the machicolated slits where molten lead and boiling pitch were used to run. Off down the hill into the "new" city, only six hundred years old—through its quiet streets, and over the Pont Vieux. For a moment we stopped there and took a final glance at the last citadel of medieval chivalry. Shadowed masses of walls and towers lay opaque against the soft depths of a wind-swept sky.—ALTON KETCHUM, in "Follow the Sun." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Rallegratevi e Gioire

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NELLA Bibbia si parla molto di rallegrarsi e gioire. Il Salmista disse (Sal. 96:11): "Si rallegrino i cieli e gioisca la terra"; e Paolo disse nella sua prima epistola ai Tessalonicesi: "Siate sempre allegri". È il desiderio naturale di ognuno di rallegrarsi e di gioire; ma se si potessero conoscere i più intimi pensieri di molti, quanto lungi dall'ordinario non sembrerebbe essere la felicità. Alcuni hanno trovato quello che il mondo chiama felicità in piaceri mondani od in successi o possessi mondani; ed i più l'hanno trovata nelle relazioni con quelli che essi amano. Ma, in quanto che la felicità è stata fondata su cose temporali, è stata dimostrata effimera. Poichè, visto che l'universo materiale è in uno stato di continuo cambiamento e dissoluzione, le cose che noi possediamo oggi possono cessare di esistere domani, o possono avvenire cambiamenti che ci conducono allo stato opposto della gioia e dell'allegrezza.

Quanto universalmente non ha la razza umana avuto il bisogno di una base permanente per la felicità, una base sulla quale il tempo, il caso ed il cambiamento non hanno influenza, una felicità e pace basate su qualche cosa di più profondo e di più permanente che non le cose che si vedono! Che una tale sorgente di felicità esista viene provato dagli insegnamenti e dalla vita di Cristo Gesù. Egli sapeva che l'uomo riflette Dio; che egli vive ed esiste in Lui, e che perciò la sua gioia ed esistenza sono eterne. Alla vigiglia stessa della sua crucifissione Gesù disse ai suoi discepoli (Giovanni 14:27): "Io vi lascio pace; vi do la mia pace. Io non vi do come il mondo dà. Il vostro cuore non sia turbato e non si sgomenti".

La Scienza Cristiana ci rende capaci di comprendere meglio le parole e le opere del nostro Maestro; e nella misura colla quale comprendiamo la verità che egli insegnò, noi pure possiamo volgere lo sguardo via dal senso materiale della vita verso lo spirituale, dove si trovano gioia e pace permanenti. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pagine 60, 61), Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, dice: "L'Anima ha infinite risorse colle quali benedire l'umanità, e la felicità sarebbe raggiunta più presto e sarebbe più sicura nel nostro possesso, se fosse ricercata nell'Anima. Soltanto i godimenti più elevati possono soddisfare le brame dell'uomo immortale".

Il segreto, adunque, della felicità permanente è di cercarla nell'Anima, Dio—nel senso spirituale della vita, invece che nel materiale. Si può sempre trovare la via all'eterna gioia e pace aperta davanti a sè stessi: poichè il vero essere dell'uomo, la costante e sempre spirituale riflessione o somiglianza di Dio, include gioia ed allegrezza spirituali. Sapendo, dunque, che queste benedizioni sono eterne, ci si può costantemente rallegrare in questa verità, qualunque sembri essere la propria esperienza presente. Realmente si può! Per quanto le ombre dell'umana tristezza sembrino avvolgerci, possiamo rallegrarci nella comprensione della pace e gioia dell'essere reale, spirituale, dell'uomo. Benchè scarsità e miseria, malattia e sofferenza, possano minacciarci, possiamo rallegrarci e gioire nell'illimitato bene dell'Amore infinito, nella salute ed immortalità della vita in Dio, dove nessun dolore, scarsità, tristezza o morte possono entrare.

Pensa forse qualcuno che la gioia dell'esistenza spirituale si debba trovare soltanto in una regione lontana e non possa essere sperimentata qui ed ora? Mrs. Eddy ha detto: "L'uomo reale, essendo connesso per mezzo della Scienza al suo Creatore, i mortali hanno soltanto bisogno di volgersi via dal peccato e perdere di vista la propria persona mortale per trovare Cristo, l'uomo reale e la sua relazione con Dio, e per riconoscere la divina figliuolanza" (*ibid.*, pag. 316). Vediamo così che questa divina figliuolanza è spiritualmente discernibile ora, e che la salute, la gioia e la pace del vero essere possono inondare in tal modo l'umana consapevolezza che persino il senso umano della vita assumerà gran parte della sua armonia, e la sofferenza svanirà sotto la comprensione dell'influenza benefica dell'infinita bontà e gioia. Mrs. Eddy dice: "La tristezza si trasforma in gioia quando il corpo è controllato dalla Vita, Verità ed Amore spirituali" (*ibid.*, pag. 14). Gli Scientisti Cristiani hanno dimostrato l'accessibilità pratica di questa verità nel superare i propri affanni umani; onde imparano a rallegrarsi ed a gioire, persino in tribolazione apparente. Essi ben sanno che qualunque sia la natura dell'affanno, non può continuare a lungo quando il pensiero sia fissato sulla gioia, pace ed infinita bontà di Dio.

La caratteristica felicità degli Scientisti Cristiani si basa sulla certezza della loro abilità, data da Dio, di innalzarsi al disopra di tutte le miserie umane. Non è forse la conoscenza di questa abilità ciò di cui tutto il mondo ha bisogno? La Scienza Cristiana sta rivelando la via.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

We Build It Ourselves

GRADUALLY I realised that my fireplace, to suit the weather-warp of the old house, would have to be slightly crude. Regularity of design would appear incongruous in a place that lacks a single straight wall or level floor.

"We must build it ourselves," said Louis, "then it will look funny."

"Funny?" I protested.

"Peculiar—is that how you say it?"

"Antique," I answered severely.

The plan was soon settled. . . . It had to be built inside the large one, reducing it to half. There was to be a small ledge where the fireplace ended and the face of the chimney began. This would leave two large gaps on either side of the new fireplace in which logs could be stored.

The bricks arrived. We began to work feverishly. The two supporting walls went up. We intended to build them straight, but they went "funny" or "antique" naturally. Then came the need of the cross-piece to support the chimney. We decided this must be of iron, so while Louis mixed the cement, I went off in search of a bar of iron. I visited all my neighbours' dumps and outhouses. Finally I found the side rail of an iron bed. Cut, this was the very thing. Alas, it took me two hours to cut through that rail. . . .

The fireplace grew rapidly. But a moment of difficulty arrived. The new chimney had to be sealed to the old. There was no other way except for one of us to get up inside the chimney and the other to pass up the bricks and mortar. As it was dark, a lighted candle had to be stuck on a ledge high up in the chimney. . . .

The passage was just too narrow for our bodies. In despair we looked at each other. It was six o'clock. In our excitement, hoping to finish the fireplace in time for an evening fire, we had gone without tea and hurried through lunch. What now? Had we to pull the whole thing down, and admit defeat?

"We can't pull it down," said Louis, grimly. "That cement's set. You'll have to dynamite the thing."

Another long silence, then a slow smile spread over my friend's face.

"Wait!" he said enigmatically, and disappeared.

What was Louis doing upstairs? The question was answered a minute later when he appeared clad only in a bathing costume.

"I think now I can get up the chimney," he said, hopefully, and proceeded to wriggle his way up. . . .

At last the job was finished. There were more anxious moments, when Louis looked like being a prisoner. He extricated himself finally, a strange piebald figure, bespattered with soot, candlewax and cement.

We cleaned up the mess, fixed the grate, laid a fire and then went off to have a bath. The lighting of the fire in our new fireplace was to be a solemn ritual just before dinner. When we descended again with shining shirt-fronts no one would have recognised the grimy bricklayer and the grimy bricklayer's labourer of half an hour before.

The solemn moment of trial arrived. I applied a match to the fire. Would it burn? There were anxious minutes. One small flame began to feel at home. The goodwill spread. In five minutes there was a splendid crackling fire.—CECIL ROBERTS, in "Gone Rustic." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

'The Noblest Game in the World'

CONSIDER Cricket in full length. It is the perfect mirror of character, the true reflection of nature. If we are cricketers, great or humble, household words, or one only among the great unnumbered, the game means to us something primordially human, something that lives next door to the elements of life: it brings with it the rare smell of mown grass, pleasant breezes in the face, panoramas of rolling meadows and green hedges, or—in more serious moments—noble pavilions towering to the blue sky, seas of faces. Let your mind dwell for a space upon this storied game, and there will glide in, almost unbidden, a host of images which you treasure more highly than any picture painted by the brush of man: some great player, walking with easy confidence to the wicket, whom you love to see coming, love to see exercising his consummate art, and, most of all, love to defeat, yes, even to pass his bat, though the ball misses the wicket; for you've beaten him, and he knows it, and looks at you—a familiar look, perhaps, which tells you that you won't do it again. . . . It will bring to you memories of village matches with desperate finishes towards sunset—perhaps the game hasn't started till after tea—l. b. w. decisions whose patent iniquity made you cry out to Heaven, while the umpire turns an unrepentant back; catches that hissed past the slip-fielder like bullets, and which, if held, might have won the match—so you think, fond bowler! though the culprit will swear that you bowled before he was ready. You will remember days when you batted like a fool, and made thirty; when you resisted, nobly in your small way, the bowler's every thrust and resource for an hour, and then fell at last for some ten or dozen, so paltry in print, so treasured in retrospect! Days when you bowled but ill, when the pitch seemed thirty yards, and yet you got your five wickets; days when you bowled like a king, and got no wickets at all—and the world judged you accordingly.

And then, when you are alone, and you lean back in your chair and comfortably close your eyes, there will pass before you a procession of shadowy recollections, the years that are no more, memories of boyhood's bowling, the lithe run-up, the lissome swing. . . .

It is such things as these, triumphs welcomed with humility, failures breeding discipline of spirit, which day by day go to the making of each new generation of cricketers; to fit players for the noblest game in the world, a game so great yet so humbling, in which merit often goes unrewarded, in which perfect fitness of mind and body alone lead to the possibility of success.—R. C. ROBERTSON-GLASGOW, in "The Brighter Side of Cricket." (London: Arthur Barker.)

Rejoice and Be Glad

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH is said in the Bible about rejoicing and being glad. The Psalmist said (Psalms 96:11), "Let the heavens rejoice, and let the earth be glad;" and Paul said in his first letter to the Thessalonians, "Rejoice evermore." It is the natural desire of everyone to rejoice and be glad; but if one could know the inmost thoughts of many, how far from habitual, happiness would seem to be. Some have found what the world calls happiness in worldly pleasures or in worldly attainments and possessions; and most people have found it from association with those they love. But, in so far as happiness has been based upon temporal things, it has been proved ephemeral. For since the material universe is in a state of constant change and dissolution, the things we possess today may cease to be tomorrow, or changes may take place which may bring one the reverse of joy and gladness.

How universally has the human race needed a permanent basis for happiness, one that time, chance, and change cannot affect, a happiness and peace grounded in something deeper and more permanent than the things which are seen! That such a source of happiness exists is evidenced by the teachings and life of Christ Jesus. He knew that man reflects God; that he lives and has his being in Him, and that therefore his joy and existence are eternal. On the very eve of his crucifixion Jesus said to his disciples (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

Christian Science enables us to better understand our Master's words and works; and in proportion to our understanding of the truth he taught, we too are able to look away from the material sense of life to the spiritual, wherein permanent joy and peace are found. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 60, 61) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says: "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul. Higher enjoyments alone can satisfy the cravings of immortal man."

The secret, then, of permanent happiness is to seek it in Soul, God—in the spiritual sense of life, instead of in the material. One may ever find the way to eternal joy and peace open to him; for man's true being, the constant and forever spiritual reflection or likeness of God, includes spiritual joy and gladness. Knowing, then, that these blessings are eternal, one can constantly rejoice in this truth, whatever his present experience may seem to be. Truly he can! Though the shadows of human sorrow may seem to envelop him, he can rejoice in the understanding of the peace and joy of man's real, spiritual being. Though want and woe, sickness and distress, may threaten, he can rejoice and be glad in the limitless good of infinite Love, in the health and immortality of life in God, where no pain, want, sorrow, or death can enter.

Does someone think that the joy of spiritual existence is to be found only in some distant realm, and may not be experienced here and now? Mrs. Eddy has said, "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship" (*ibid.*, p. 316). Thus we see that this divine sonship is spiritually discernible now, and that the health, joy, and peace of true being can so flood human consciousness that even the human sense of life will take on much of its harmony, and distress will vanish under the understanding of the beneficent influence of infinite goodness and joy. Mrs. Eddy says, "Sorrow is turned into joy when the body is controlled by spiritual Life, Truth, and Love" (*ibid.*, p. 14). Christian Scientists have proved the practical availability of this truth in the overcoming of their human troubles; hence, they are learning to rejoice and be glad, even in seeming tribulation. They well know that whatever may be the nature of the trouble, it cannot long endure when thought is fixed upon the joy, peace, and infinite goodness of God.

The characteristic happiness of Christian Scientists is based upon the assurance of their God-given ability to rise above all human woes. Is not the knowledge of this ability what the whole world needs? Christian Science is revealing the way.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

In the Country

(Denmark)

How softly sway the fields of rye,
Through the long dreamy summer day;
And drifting clouds across the sky
Curtsey—and slowly fade away.
The whispering wind and stalks, that make
The strings of many a fragile note,
Are voices from the earth that wake
Thoughts of contented country folk.

ELSA A. KOEFOED

Security

AS CHILDREN on the beach we tried
Castles of sand against the tide.

Now men, we fashion walls of stone,
Only to see them overthrown.

And still the flood, unstayed by hands,
Advances on our naked lands.

Small wonder that the wiser raise
Ramparts of beauty around their days.

And nightly fortify their tents
With faith's invincible defense.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Traders Are Not Inclined to Take Chances

Commodity and Money Markets

Irregular Tone Is Shown in A Slower Market

By Forrest Price

Traders are not taking chances.

Stocks today did not acquit themselves with a very brilliant performance.

They started off bravely enough, and for a period, the tone was good.

But the improvement did not last long. In some cases sizable gains were turned into moderate losses.

The volume of business, however, dwindled appreciably.

Total sales footed up to about 750,000 shares.

Reason ascribed for the selling was the threatened immediate passage of the President's distribution of wealth tax plan. Washington news that the proposed measure would not be rushed through Congress this week allayed fears only temporarily.

Losses of 1 to 3 points or more were established by Consolidated Gas, Delaware & Hudson, Union Pacific, Dome Mines, West Penn Electric 7 per cent, Amerada, Safeway Stores, Radio B, Scott Paper, Spiegel-May-Stern, Standard Oil of New Jersey, National Supply preferred, Tidewater Oil, Owens Illinois Glass, Pacific Gas, Inland Steel and Laclede Gas.

Before the selling started moderate gains had been made by such issues as du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Budd Manufacturing preferred, Cerro de Pasco, Collins & Aikman preferred, Columbia Pictures preferred, Corn Products, Cuban American Sugar preferred. U. S. Smelting, Allied Chemical and Market Street Railway.

Bonds also were reactionaryFractional losses were recorded by many of the second ratings. Some showed small gains. A few advances were made by U. S. Governments. Foreigners were steady.

The commodity markets did not exhibit much animation. Cotton held a steady pace with active months showing slight gains. More favorable crop weather had the effect of depressing wheat prices. But the decline was unimportant.

It is difficult to recall a time when good, safe investments were harder to find than right now. There are plenty of securities, both stocks and bonds, that are safe enough but the trouble is to discoveran issue that returns a satisfactory yield on the investment.

Savings banks have been steadily lowering their interest rates, and in doing so have encouraged depositors to look to the stock and bond markets as a place to invest their money.

And stocks and bonds have so risen in value by reason of the demand due to the plethora of money that yields on such securities are now unattractive. However, buying has been largely for the future. Investors have been picking out stocks of companies that are not only making money now but have a promising future.

And as business improves these far-sighted investors will benefit accordingly.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; oils lower.

Bonds: Mixed; secondary rails heavy.

Curb: Barely steady; leaders sag fractionally.

Foreign exchanges: Narrow; rise in gold units checked in London.

Cotton: Steady; New Orleans and foreign buying.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; weather more favorable.

Corn: Lower; field conditions better.

Cattle: Steady to strong.

Hogs: 10-15 higher; top $9.70.

Foreign

London—Traders on the Stock Exchange were mostly occupied with week-end settlement arrangements today. Profit-taking caused many industrials to ease, while new issues checked giltedged securities. Oil and gold mining shares hardened, and transatlantic issues were uncertain. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Rentes improved, and industrials held steady in a quiet session on the Bourse today. International issues were irregular, and Rio Tintos declined while Suez shares advanced. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—A firm tone prevailed at the opening of the Boerse today. The declining turnover failed to cause a drop in prices, and the market closed sustained.

Dividend Declarations

Resumed

Co...	Rate	Payable of record	Stock
Hecla Mining	...10c	Aug. 15	July 15

Irregular

U S Smelting Ref & Mining	.62	July 15	July 5

Interim

Bank of France	10 fr		

Regular

Am Ice pf	$1.50 Q	July 25	July 5
Am Light & Traction	30c	Aug. 1	July 15
Do pf	37½c Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Am Shipbuilding	50c Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Hercules Pwdr pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 2
Lerner Stores	50c Q	July 15	July 8
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½ Q	Aug. 1	July 22
Wrigley (A B) Co 7% pd	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 24

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Wednesday	83.2	97.1	85.3	69.1
Month ago	79.8	96.1	93.3	68.2
Year ago	88.9	89.5	87.1	64.7
1935 high	87.8	97.1	95.3	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Wednesday	110.0	1934 high	108.3
Month ago	109.6	1934 low	99.1
Year ago	107.2	1928 high	104.4
1935 high	110.3	1932 low	86.8
1935 low	107.9		

Island Warehouse Corp.

Island Warehouse Corporation will redeem on September 1, at 104 per cent of their principal amount and accrued interest, all of its outstanding first mortgage gold bonds, series A, dated March 1, 1923. Bonds will be payable at the corporate trust department of The Chase National Bank, trustee.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Sales	June 26 High	June 26 Low	June 27 Last	Net Chg
7¼	4¼	Adams Express	400	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	⅛
9¼	4½	Advance Rumely	300	8⅜	8	8⅛	⅛
83⅝	63¼	.60 Affiliated Prod	400	81	77⅛	78	1⅝
145	104⅜	*3½ Air Reduction	400	140½	140½	140½	141¾
1⅞	¾	Airway Elec App	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20½	15⅝	.60½ Alaska-Juneau	1100	16½	16¼	16½	16½
1⅞	¾	.. Alleghany Corp (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6½	2	.. Alle pf ww XL (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30½	21	.15b Alleghany Steel	100	29½	29½	29½	30
154¾	125	.. 6 Allied Chem	1200	153¼	151⅞	153½	152
6¼	3⅛	.. Allied Stores	5800	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
22¾	12	.. Allis Chalmers	2200	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	21⅞
73¾	49	3½ Allied Stores pf	500	57¼	55½	55½	57
33	26	2½ Amal Leather pf	200	28	26	26	..
70¾	48½	2 Amerada	700	67	65	65	68
57¾	41½	2 Am Ag Ch Del	800	48	46¾	46¾	47
27¾	13½	.. Am Bank Note	700	25⅝	25¼	25½	25
64¼	43	3 Am Bank Note pf	20	59½	59½	59½	59½
17¾	6½	.. Am Crystal Sug	700	15	14⅜	15	14¾
127½	57⅝	3b Am Cry Sug pf	70	120	119	120	119
32⅝	21	1 Am Brake S&F	500	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
143¾	110	4½ Am Can	2100	138	136¾	136⅝	136½
20¼	10	.. Am Car & Fdry	500	16⅞	15⅞	16⅜	16⅛
45⅜	25½	.. Am Car & F pf	300	38½	38½	38⅝	38½
56	66	3½ Am Chicle	200	91	91	91	91
33¼	22½	.. Am Com Alcohol	100	24½	23½	24½	23¾
3	¾	.. Am Encaustic T	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
5⅛	2	.. Am & For Pow	800	4¼	4	4	4⅛
29⅛	14	.. Am & For Pow pf	1800	25⅛	24½	25⅛	24½
22	12	.. Am & For Pow 6	500	18½	18	18	18¼
9⅜	3⅞	.. Am & For Pow 2pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
27¾	17	.. Am Hide & L pf	100	22	22	22	..
34	29½	2.40 Am Home Pr	400	33½	32⅞	32⅝	33½
4⅞	3½	.. Am Ice	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
37¾	28⅞	6 Am Ice pf	400	32	31¾	31¾	32
7½	4½	.. Am International	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
20¾	8	.. Am Locomotive	300	13½	173⅛	13½	14
56½	32	.. Am Loco pf	400	48	47⅛	48	47¼
9¾	4¼	.. Am Mach & Met	100	8	8	8	..
21⅜	13½	.. Am Metal	500	18⅜	18	18	18½
109⅞	72	.. Am Metal 6%	300	108	107	107	..
24	18½	.80 Am Mach & Fy	800	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22¾
4¼	1½	.. Am Power & Lt	1600	3⅜	3⅛	3½	3⅜
4¼	1½	.. Am Power & Lt	1600	3⅜	3⅛	3½	3⅜
23¾	8⅜	1¼ Am P&L 5% pf	1200	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	18⅜
27⅞	10½	1½ Am P&L 6% pf	500	21½	21½	21½	21½
16⅛	10½	.. Am Radiator	6200	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
24	13¾	.. Am Rolling Mill	1600	19	18¾	18⅞	18¾
8⅝	4½	.. Am Smelting	900	8½	8¼	8¼	7⅞
24⅜	18½	1 Am Sum Tob	500	20¾	20¼	20¾	21
26¼	20	2 Am Shipbuilding	20	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
47½	31⅜	.. Am Smelt & Ref	5500	42⅜	41	42⅜	41⅜
144	121	.7 Am Smelt & R pf	200	136¼	135	135	..
75½	63	3½ Am Snuff	100	75	75	75	75
140	125	.. 6 Am Snuff pf	10	140	140	140	138
90½	72½	5 Am Tobacco	400	88½	88½	88½	88
93½	74¾	5 Am Tobacco B	600	91	90½	90½	90⅝
18¼	12	.. Aq Steel Fdries	700	15¾	15½	15½	15½
76½	55½	2 Am Sugar Ref	300	59	58½	58½	58½
130¼	98⅞	9 Am Tel & Tel	3300	125	123¼	124	124
6¾	2½	.. Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	3	3	3	..
14⅞	7⅛	.80 Am Wat W & E	1100	12⅞	12½	12¾	12¾
73½	48	6 Am Wat Ipf	400	69⅞	69	69⅞	70
9⅜	4⅞	.. Am Woolen	100	7	7	7	..
51½	35½	.. Am Woolen pf	500	43	42½	43	43
5⅜	3	.. Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
18⅛	8	.. Anaconda Cop	6400	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	14⅜
25	16⅛	.. Anaconda Wire	200	18½	18½	18½	..
109	101	6½ Anchor Cap pf	10	104½	104½	104½	..
43¾	36	1½ Archer Daniels	100	40	40	40	..
121⅞	118¼	7 Archer Dan pf	10	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	..
6⅛	3¼	.. Armour Ill	1800	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
70⅜	55½	6 Armour Ill pr pf	300	60¾	60¾	60¾	61
6⅜	4	.. Arnold Constable	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
7	3¾	1¾g Artloom Corp	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
13⅜	7½	.. Asso Dry Goods	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
95	80⅞	.6g Asso Dry G 1pf	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	92
38½	29¾	.70 Asso Oil	20	38½	38½	38½	..
55⅜	35¾	2 Atchison T&SF	4900	47¾	46⅝	47	47
91	66¾	.5* Atchison pf	600	88¼	87⅞	88	91
37¼	19½	.. Atl Coast Line	600	22¾	22¼	22½	22⅜
28	21⅜	1 Atl Refining	1400	26¼	25¾	25⅞	26¼
44½	32¾	2 Atlas Powder	300	40	39¼	39¼	40⅜
29¾	15	.. Auburn Auto	2100	22	21⅝	21⅝	21
14	5½	.. Austin Nichols	400	6¼	6	6	6
63	35½	.5 Austin Nichol A	100	40¼	40	40½	40½
5⅜	3	.. Aviation Corp Del	3200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜

—B—

6⅜	1½	.. Baldwin Loco (h)	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
26¾	7½	.. Baldwin Loco pf (h)	100	11½	11½	11½	12
15	7½	.. Balt & Ohio	1800	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11¼
17⅞	9⅛	.. Balt & Ohio pf	200	14	14	14	14
44½	36⅛	2½ Bangor & Aroos	300	44¼	44	44¼	43¾
40¾	32	.. Barker Bros pf	10	33	33	33	33
50⅜	37½	.50 Bayuk Cigar	200	46⅛	46	46	46½
10⅛	5⅞	.. Barnsdall A	2200	8¼	8⅛	8½	8⅜
13½	11⅛	.50b Belding Hem	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
17½	11⅞	.. Bendix Aviation	1500	14¾	14½	14⅝	14½
17¾	15⅛	1½ Beneficial Ind Ln	400	17⅝	17½	17½	17½
40⅛	24	.2 Best & Co	100	39½	39½	39⅞	39⅝
304⅜	213⅝	.. Bethlehem Steel	4100	27	26¼	26⅝	26⅝
77¾	55¾	.. Beth Steel pf	400	69½	69½	69½	70
13⅞	9⅜	.. Glaw Knox	600	10½	10⅜	10½	10½
112	103¼	.7 Bloomingdale pf	120	111	110	110	..
58½	28¼	.. Blumenthal pf	10	53	53	53	..
10	6⅛	.. Boeing Airplane	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
59⅞	48⅜	.3 Bohn Alum & Br	400	48¼	46¾	46¾	48
25¾	21	1.60 Borden	800	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞
40½	28¼	.1 Borg Warner	2100	38¾	38⅛	38¼	38⅜
33⅞	24½	.2 Briggs Mfg	11400	33⅛	32⅛	32½	32⅝
11⅜	8½	.40 Bridgeport Brass	900	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
42	23⅛	.3 Briggs & Strat	400	39⅜	39	39	39½
36¼	30⅜	.2§ Bristol Myers	400	32	32	32	32½
44½	36½	.3 Brooklyn Man T	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	40¼
99⅞	90	.6 Brooklyn M T pf	1700	99⅝	99	99⅝	99¼
64¼	40	.5 Brooklyn Un Gas	500	62½	62	62	62¼
8⅛	4¼	.. Bucyrus Erie	100	6⅞	6½	6½	6½
15	8⅛	.. Bucyrus E cv pf	200	11⅜	11½	11½	11½
5¼	3¼	.. Budd Mfg	6500	5⅛	4¾	5	4¾
33	23	.. Budd Mfg pf	1050	32½	30¼	32½	29½
5⅛	2½	.. Budd Wheel	1000	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
15	8¼	.. Bullard	300	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
4⅞	3⅜	.. Bulova 2Watch	200	4	4	4	..
1½	⅜	.. Burns Br A 6ts (h)	300	⅜	¼	⅜	..
1⅜	¼	.. Burns Br B (h)	50	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
⅝	⅛	.. Burns Br B cts (h)	50	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
9⅞	3	.. Burns Bros pf (h)	20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
17⅜	13¼	.60 Burroughs Add	300	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16⅝
23¼	11⅛	.. Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20⅜	11⅜	.. Byers	100	13½	14½	14½	14¾

—C—

42½	33¾	1½ Calif Packing	100	34	33¾	33¾	34
1⅛	½	.. Callahan Z & L	400	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
4⅛	2½	.. Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
19¾	7½	.20b Campbell Wy&C	400	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17½
16⅜	8¾	.40 Canada Dry	300	10½	10½	10½	10¼
13¾	9¾	.. Canadian Pacific	700	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
41½	32⅛	.3 Capital Admin pf	20	41	41	41	41½
63	45¾	.. Case Thresh	1500	54⅞	54	54½	54⅜
101	83½	.4 Case Thresh pf	150	101	100½	101	101
49⅞	36½	1¶ Caterpillar Trac	1300	48⅜	48	48⅜	48
35⅜	19½	.. Celanese Corp	7500	26¾	25¼	26	25½
4¾	1¼	.. Celotex vtc (h)	300	3½	3⅜	3½	..
33¾	11¼	.. Celotex Co pf (h)	30	30¾	30⅜	30¾	31
29	22¼	1½ Central Aguirre	300	26½	26⅛	26⅛	26
55⅛	34	.. Central RR of NJ	200	40	40	40	..
12⅜	6½	.. Century Ribbon	200	6½	6¼	6½	6½
63¾	38⅜	.2 Cerro de Pasco	2000	56¼	53¾	56⅛	54
6⅜	3⅝	.. Certain-Teed	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
33¼	23	.. Certain-Teed pf	20	28½	28½	28½	..
44⅞	36	.3 Chesapeake Corp	200	41	40⅝	40⅝	41
45⅜	37⅛	2.80 Ches & Ohio	1300	42¼	41¾	42¼	42⅜
3	1	.. Chi Mil & St P	500	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
4¾	¾	.. Chi Mil & St P pf	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
5⅜	2¼	.. Chi & N'western	4000	2½	1⅝	1¾	2⅛
10⅝	4⅛	.. Chi & N'west pf	2300	5¼	4⅞	4¾	5⅜
8	4⅜	.. Chi Pneu Tool	400	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
34¾	20	.. Chi Pneu T pf	500	32¾	32¼	32½	32⅞
2⅝	1	.. Chi Rk I & P (h)	200	1	1	1	..
4	1½	.. Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
4⅛	1⅜	.. Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	2	2	2	..
7½	2½	.. Childs Company	200	5	5	5	5
50¾	31	1¶ Chrysler	17500	49	47¾	48¼	48⅛
30⅞	28¼	1¶ Cleve Gr Br Co	200	29	28¼	29	28¾
24⅞	29	.2 City Ice & Fuel	1500	20¼	20	20	20⅛
100	87	6½ City Ice & F pf	10	96	96	96	95¼
15	12¼	4.80 Clark Equipment	500	14½	14	14⅜	14
222	161⅞	.8 Coca Cola	400	218¼	218	218	..
18¼	15⅛	.50 Colgate-Palm-P	1400	17½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
57⅜	53⅜	.3 Coca Cola A	200	54	54	54	53¾
19⅜	9	.. Collins & Aikman	6500	18¾	18⅛	18½	18¾
66	69¾	.. Collins & A pf	50	97⅞	96½	97½	96
5½	2	.. Colo F & Ir (h)	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
28½	5	.. Colo F&I pf (h)	40	10¼	10¼	10¼	8¾
19⅜	10¾	.. Colo & Southern	100	15	13½	13½	16
8	3⅜	.. Columbia Gas	2000	7¾	7	7¼	7⅛
63	31	.5 Columbia G pf B	20	63	63	63	..
68	34½	1¶ Columbian Pic vtc	4500	68	67	67	66½
93	67	.4 Columbian Carb	1000	88	86½	87¼	87
48½	39½	.2 Comm Credit	300	47	46⅞	47	47
58¼	56¼	2¶ Comm Inv Tr	700	66⅜	66	66	66½
115¼	111	.6 Comm I Trcv pf	100	112¾	112fm	112⅛	..
23⅞	17⅝	.60¶ Comm Solvents	1500	19¼	19	19	19
18⅜	¾	.. Comwlth & So	2300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
47⅞	29¼	.3 Comwlth & S 6pf	300	45½	44¾	45½	45
112¾	112	5½ Com Cred pf	200	112¼	112	112	..
36¾	27	1.60 Congoleum Nairn	400	36	35¾	35¾	36½
42	23⅜	4½ Conn Ry & Lt	50	36	36	36	..
7½	3¼	.. Consol Film Ind	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
32⅛	14¼	1.25g Consol Film I pf	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
10½	..	.. Consol Cigar	200	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	..
17	15⅞	1 Consol Gas	7500	25¼	24¼	25¼	25¼
99⅛	72⅛	5* Consol Gas pf	300	97¾	97½	97¾	99
2¼	1½	.. Consol Laundries	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10½	6½	.. Consol Oil	1200	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
1½	½	.. Consol Textile	300	½	½	½	..
82	71	6½ Con Cig pp w i	10	75	74½	74½	74½
13⅝	8¾	.. Container A	800	10½	10	10	10½
5⅛	2⅞	.. Container B	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7¼	4½	.. Cont Baking A	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
85½	62¾	2.40 Cont Can	700	81½	80½	81⅛	81
10¾	7	.30b Cont Dia Fibre	300	10⅛	9⅞	10	10
37½	28⅞	*1.20¶ Cont Insurance	500	37⅛	36¾	36¾	37
1¾	¾	.. Cont Motors	300	1	1	1	1
23	15⅛	.37½b Cont Oil	2700	21⅜	20¾	21½	21¼
76¾	62	3 Corn Products	600	75½	74¼	74¼	74½
2⅝	1⅛	.. Coty	100	4	4½	4½	4⅜
39⅞	35⅞	.2§ Cream of Wheat	300	38	38	38	38
16⅜	12½	.25b Crosley Radio	800	14¼	14	14	14¼
33⅞	23½	.1 Crown Cork & S	400	30⅜	30¼	30¼	30½
47¾	43½	2.70 Crown Cork pf	200	47	47	47	..
5⅜	3½	.. Crown Zellerback vtc	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
12⅜	6½	.. Crucible Steel	200	19	19	19	18¾
1⅜	1	.. Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
8½	5⅜	.. Cuban Am Sug	100	7	6⅞	7	6¾
80¾	40½	.. Cuban Am S pf	100	78	76½	78	..
47½	40	1½ Cudahy Packing	100	42	42	42	42
22¾	15	.. Curtis Publishg	700	18¾	18¾	18½	18½
105¾	89½	.7 Curtis Pub pf	400	104	103⅞	104	104¼
3	2	.. Curtiss-Wright	800	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
10⅛	6¼	.. Curtiss-Wright A	200	7	7	7	7
22	16	.. Cutler Hammer	100	20	20	20	20¾

—D—

31	22¾	.. Deere & Co	100	27	27	27	27½
26	19	.40g Deere & Co pf	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
43½	23½	.. Del & Hudson	1200	30¼	29¼	29¾	30¼
19¼	11	.. Del Lack & W	900	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅞
91¾	65	.4 Detroit Edison	200	94	91	94	90½
41½	24¾	1½¶ Diamond M pf	300	39½	39½	39½	..
43½	34⅛	2¶ *Dome Mines	2200	39½	38½	39½	42¼
12⅜	6¾	.. Dominion Stores	300	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
27¾	17½	.. Douglas A	1500	25	24½	24½	24⅝
23	13½	1½e Dresser A	100	20	20	20	..
105½	86⅜	2.60 du Pont de Nem	4300	101½	100½	101¼	100¼
131	126⅞	.6 du Pont deb	200	129¼	129¼	129½	130½

—E—

149¼	110½	.5 Eastman Kodak	1300	146½	144⅞	145	145
161½	141	.6 Eastman Kod pf	30	158¾	158¾	158¾	..
21⅜	16⅝	.1 Eaton Mfg	2100	21½	20⅝	20¾	20¾
29	19⅜	.. Elec Auto-Lite	2900	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	21½
112	107	.7 Elec Auto-L pf	30	110	110	110	110
6½	3⅞	.. Elec Boat	400	5	4¾	4¾	5
8⅜	5⅞	.. Elec & Mus Ind	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3½	1⅝	.. Elec Pow & Lt	800	3	2¾	2⅞	3
14	2½	.. El Pw&L 6% pf	200	12¾	12¼	12⅝	12
16⅝	3	.. Elec Pow & L pf	500	14¾	13¾	14⅜	13⅝
3⅜	3⅛	.. Kan C South	200	5½	5⅜	5⅜	..
4⅜	3⅛	.. Kelly-Springfield	2000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23⅜	8	.. Kelly-Sp 6% pf	500	18⅜	18½	18⅝	18½
19	6	.. Kelsey Hayes W A	700	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
16⅜	3¼	.. Kelsey Hayes W B	300	14⅜	14	14	14½
18¼	12¾	.50¶ Kelvinator Corp	1800	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜
21¾	13¾	.60 Kennecott Corp	2900	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅞
24½	19¾	1 Kresge	1000	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	23¾
69½	56⅛	1¶ Kress Co	100	60	60	60	..
29	22¼	1.60 Kroger Groc & B	1400	28⅜	28	28	28⅜

—L—

21	12	.. Laclede Gas StL	80	14¼	14	14¼	15
28½	24	.3 Lambert	300	27⅛	27	27	27⅛
12⅞	8½	.50 Lee Rubber	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
12½	5½	.. Lehigh V Coal pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
11½	5	.. Lehigh Val RR	600	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
80½	67⅛	2.40¶ Lehman Corp	400	70¾	70¼	70⅝	80
32¾	21⅜	1.20 Libbey-Owens-F	1900	29⅞	29¼	29¾	30
24½	21	1.60 Life Saver	100	23	23	23	23
19½	16½	1½ Lily Tulip Cup	100	17⅜	17¼	17¼

Business and Industry

Sibley Urges President to Make Concessions in Utility Fight

Commerce and Finance

Japan Intensifies Central American Commerce Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Japan has begun an intensive drive to capture the Central American markets from the United States. Yoshiatsu Hori, Minister to Mexico for the past three years, is to assume the same post in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

This is the first time the Japanese diplomatic missions to these countries have been raised to the categories of legations. The naming of Mr. Hori adds to the significance of this move by Nippon inasmuch as he has been directing the work of Japanese trade envoys who, for the past two years, have been scouring the Central American republics in an attempt to increase the Empire's trade and spread its influence. Mr. Hori is considered the best versed member of the Japanese diplomatic corps in Mexican and Central American affairs and commercial possibilities.

Two Months in Each Country

Mr. Hori will spend two months in each country, according to present plans, and then return to Mexico City via Merida, Yucatan. With the curious exception of El Salvador, the only nation in the world except Japan who has recognized the Manchoukuo Government, Mr. Hori will find Japanese trade expanding throughout these countries.

This recognition of the puppet state was given when the United States refused to recognize the government of General Martinez. The El Salvador Government is now on friendly terms with Washington and is showing especial interest in developing trade with the United States. This is due to the fact that the major portion of Salvador's main crop, coffee, is purchased there and the Government is anxious to maintain this trade.

Thus far, Salvador has blocked Japan's effort by establishing regulations forcing exporting nations to buy in like quantity from her. These regulations are elastic, however, and can be modified by executive order eliminating the 15 to 200 per cent surcharge now being charged countries not complying with these conditions.

Trade experts expect that the lower priced Japanese goods inevitably will result in Nippon capturing part of the present American market in spite of the difficulties Hori will face there.

Welcome Japanese Trade

Both Honduras and Costa Rica are much freer from American influences and are already showing much sympathy toward the Japanese trade expansion campaign. Neither country has taken any action to prevent the importation of cheap Japanese products. In Honduras, Germany has been hardest hit by Japan's success, while the United States has suffered most in Costa Rica. All European trade has felt the factor of cheap Japanese labor, however.

Nipponese success in Guatemala is making rapid strides, particularly in general merchandise and cotton goods, in spite of this country's attitude toward the United States, which is more friendly than that of her southern neighbors.

It is in Nicaragua that the United States is best prepared to defend her markets inasmuch as the exchange control commission there is composed of one American, one Austrian and the nation's finance minister. American influence is an admittedly powerful factor in the Government's decisions.

Demand for Iron And Steel Shows Staying Powers

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Demand for iron and steel shows "staying powers" in spite of the seasonal tendencies to dullness, says Iron Age in its weekly summary. Present indications are that minimum operating levels for the summer are being approached, it added.

On the basis of the publication's estimate steel production is holding at 38 per cent of capacity, unaltered from a week ago.

"Caution continues to cause many buyers to allow their stocks to dwindle rather than purchase their current requirements," asserted the review, "and it is possible, therefore, that the current rate of production is not fully abreast of consumption.

"Doubts as to the stability of prices are diminishing with every day that is added to the post-code period, and in certain centers, especially in the Chicago district, mill bookings have taken a contra-seasonal turn, moving upward at a time when a further decline was expected.

"The automotive industry continues to be the principal threat to price maintenance. . . .

"Mills will soon benefit from some offsetting tonnage as the result of the purchase of 5125 freight cars by the Chesapeake & Ohio. The mills will also get a lift from construction orders."

Steel scrap prices, as measured by the Iron Age average, remained unchanged.

Big Gain in Northwest Winter Wheat Crop Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The winter wheat crop in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is expected to exceed the crop of 1934 by 13,000,000 bushels, according to estimate made here by C. J. Borum, government statistician. June rains extending from the Cascade Mountains far beyond the eastern boundary of Idaho have aided prospects for a good wheat crop, he stated.

The statistician has estimated that Oregon will produce 12,880,000 bushels; Washington, 27,871,000 bushels, and Idaho, 10,744,000 bushels. The total winter wheat crop for 1934 in the three northwestern states was 38,329,000.

Class I Roads' Income Likely To Exceed Last Half of 1934

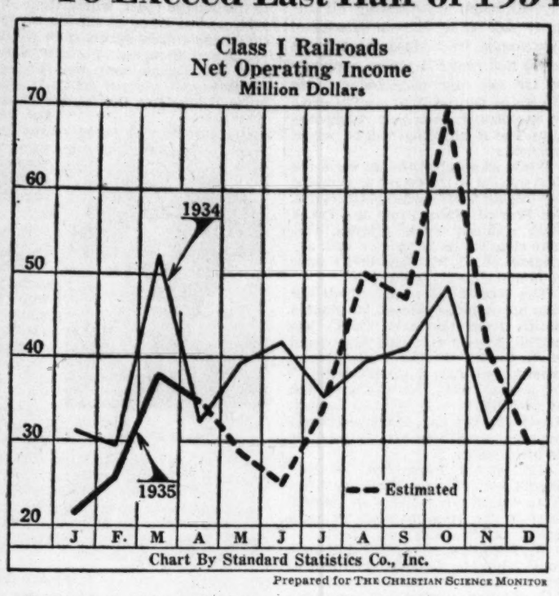

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Taking into consideration the probability of a traffic upturn in various classes of goods carried by railroads in the latter half of the year, it is estimated that net operating income of Class I railroads will compare favorably with 1934 from July to the end of the year.

The World's Business

Income Tax Proposals—Social Gesture More Than Fiscal Reform—II

MR. ROOSEVELT'S proposals should not obscure the need for real income-tax reforms. Three are obvious:

(1) A broadening of the base of taxation.

(2) Plugging the leak of big incomes into tax exempt securities.

(3) An understanding between federal and state authorities as to respective fields of taxation.

What is needed in broadening the base of taxation will be indicated in the attached schedule. It gives the rate of income tax that a British citizen pays to his central government and the rate that a citizen of the most populous state in the Union, New York, pays to his Federal and State Government. The case taken is that of a married man with no children:

Total Income	British Rate	American Rate
$1,000	None	None
1,500	1.8	None
2,000	3.4	None
3,000	8.1	0.8
4,000	10.7	2.4
5,000	12.2	3.4
7,500	14.1	5.6
10,000	16.2	7.8
25,000	26.7	16.2
50,000	36.4	24.8
100,000	45.3	38.1
1,000,000	61.4	65.0

Note from this table that the British income tax rests squarely on the people's backs. In the United States, as the table shows, the income tax is too much a class affair, not having the gradual rise in burden from the lowest income receiver to the highest. Prof. Harold M. Groves, an authority on taxation, recently distinguished the two systems in these words:

> We use the income and estate tax primarily as a tax upon the rich. The British do not regard the income and estate taxes as class taxes. They regard them, on the contrary, as the backbone of their revenue system, and the best way to raise money from the relatively poor as well as relatively rich taxpayers.

Some day this reform must be attempted. The time is not yet. For, when a country is struggling back on its economic feet, borrowing should take the place of taxation, especially when, as at present, loan money is so plentiful and so cheap. The goose must first be encouraged to lay the golden eggs.

When the appropriate time comes, this reform will be unpopular. Comparatively the present move to increase the surtaxes is tantamount to drifting with the tide of popular emotion. But, if one lesson of the depression is that income maldistribution must not return to ruin the body economic and plague the body politic, another is that everybody must have an obvious stake in government. Making out an income tax return is the surest way of insuring a responsible eye on government.

* * *

The need to make people feel responsible for their Government is not unlike the need in Alexander Hamilton's time to enlist the support of the moneyed folk for the Union. Hamilton gave them a stake in it. You will recall what he did. He assumed the debts of the states and funded them by selling new bonds to the moneyed people. By this means they came to the support of the weakling Union and helped to make it strong. Will Mr. Roosevelt be the statesman to lift the income tax out of its present status as more or less class legislation?

If a broadening of the income tax is as yet premature, the other two are overdue. Indeed, a constitutional amendment to end tax exemption on federal, state and municipal bonds is almost like locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. The New Deal has been financed on tax-exempt bonds, which have crept up to the mammoth figure of $35,000,000,000.

A large part of this amount represents the bonds of the Federal Government. Not a single penny in taxes is collectible from its holders. The situation has exercised Secretaries of the Treasury for the last 15 years. Back in 1923 Secretary Mellon asserted in a letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee that

> "Tax-exemption in a democracy such as ours is repugnant to every constitutional principle, since it tends to create a class in the community which cannot be reached for tax purposes and necessarily increases the burden of taxation on property and incomes that remain taxable."

Tax exemption is the grand leak in the tax system. Two years ago a considerable stir was created by the revelation of multi-millionaires escaping taxation by means of the capital loss outlet. That leak was a dribble compared with this. Mr. Mellon, in a little book called "Taxation: The People's Business," illustrated his plea for a constitutional amendment to plug up the hole by citing William Rockefeller's estate. The total market value of Mr. Rockefeller's stocks was less than $7,000,000, whereas the value of his wholly tax exempt bonds was over $44,000,000, or six times the amount.

* * *

Now Mr. Roosevelt explicitly supports the proposal, which is already in the congressional works, for a constitutional amendment ending this system. In so doing he disposes of rumors that he had been blocking it. Curious to learn what was holding it up, I wrote to a legislator some time ago, and got this response:

> "This resolution, with one or two others of a similar nature, was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary, and by it referred to a Subcommittee. That Subcommittee reported back to the full Committee that the resolution was of such importance that a hearing should be held by the entire Committee. Such a hearing was definitely assigned for the 18th of February and the Committee Clerk sent out notices to that effect. Just previous to that date a further notice came from he Clerk of the Committee saying that the hearing had been indefinitely postponed and that if another date were assigned I would be notified. It is very easy to read between the lines that although Secretary Morgenthau has stated several times that he favored such an amendment to the Constitution, the Executive passed the word to the Judiciary Committee not even to have a hearing on the resolution."

(My friend, needless to say, is a Republican!) It is to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt will support his fair words with a rescue party. However, higher income surtaxes will probably come a long way ahead of this reform. When the resolution for a constitutional amendment is passed, it must go the rounds of the states, which, as we shall see presently, have every reason to hold it up. What will happen in the meantime? Just as high income recipients were invited to take refuge in tax exempts, they would now he driven into them. Not only would the Treasury be then robbed of its contemplated revenue. A scheme destined to "share the burden," as Mr. Borah puts it, would end up by promoting the existing inequity! I shall expect to read in the financial press, as I read after the last increase in income tax, advertisements of bond houses reading: "Real bargains: Enactment of the new federal revenue bill, with its high taxes on individual incomes, directs attention to the investment opportunities in state and municipal bonds which are now fully tax exempt"!

* * *

I was asked yesterday why such an obvious reform has hung fire so long. The answer is —states' rights. The system is grounded in a famous opinion by Chief Justice Marshall that neither the federal nor the state governments should have power to tax the bonds of the other lest one should undermine and destroy the other. Here, then, is another constitutional issue for the "save the Constitution"-alists! The individual states have just had their powers in respect of commerce reaffirmed by the Supreme Court. Many of them—especially those in the South—may also be counted upon to try to reaffirm their sovereignty in connection with taxation, and keep their own obligations secure from the federal taxing power.

Asks President To Compromise On Utility Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Directly and indirectly, both from inside the Administration and from outside, President Roosevelt was today urged to compromise with the private utilities of the country and permit the utility holding company bill to go through Congress, minus the rigid "death sentence" feature insisted upon by the Senate, but vigorously opposed in the House.

While the committee of utility executives continued to take an extreme position against passage of the holding company bill, even in the modified form now pending action in the House, the United States Chamber of Commerce under the signature of Harper Sibley, its president, cut loose from both extreme views and came out in favor of compromise.

Official Representations

At the same time it was learned that important officials within the Administration who are entrusted with the operation of the Government's power policies made a direct appeal to the President to accept the House version of the bill which would vest in the Securities Exchange Commission discretionary power to force simplification or dissolution of holding companies but which would not make the dissolution mandatory.

Whether this double pressure toward compromise will bear fruit is extremely uncertain. The President is represented to still retain his consistent conviction that the holding companies must be abolished. He is said to be strengthened in his extreme position by assurance of some Congressional leaders that the Senate will be able eventually to force the House to acquiesce in the "death sentence" feature.

So long as the Congressional leaders hold out hopes of securing complete abolition of the holding companies it is obvious that the President will receive compromise suggestions coldly. Those familiar with his attitude on the power issue insist, further, that he would be equally obdurate even though it meant sacrificing the holding company bill entirely.

Liberals "Too Optimistic"

In the meantime, however, there are indications that some of the power Liberals in Congress are too optimistic regarding their ability to force the House to accept the mandatory dissolution feature. And there is always the possibility that the appearance of intractability on the part of the President may be for the purpose of obtaining the best possible bargain when the time to make bargains arrives.

It is on these two factors that the intermediaries are counting in their present efforts to bring about a truce under which Mr. Roosevelt would give the Securities Commission discretion on the dissolution feature and utility executives would agree to accept the House bill. Whether such an agreement is possible, the fact remains that both sides are carefully preserving their extreme positions thereby indicating that the possibility of a future compromise is recognized and that each side is carefully preserving its bargaining position while neutral agents explore the possibilities of compromise.

The direct overtures to the President were of a confidential and unofficial nature. The indirect overtures consisted of the Chamber of Commerce statement favoring regulation of the holding companies despite the fact that the utilities themselves maintain that the House bill would eventually force public ownership and destroy the value of billions in utility securities.

"It is our conviction" the Chamber of Commerce statement held, "that such abuses as have accompanied the growth of American utility enterprises, and features of regulation which have outreached the powers of state commissions, can be fully met by the kind of federal regulation that the House measure proposes."

Unemployment Rises 0.9 P. C. During May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27 — Unemployed workers during May numbered 9,711,000, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This is an increase of 90,000, or 0.9 per cent, from the preceding month, and an increase of 510,000, or 5.5 per cent over May, 1934.

From April to May, 1935, the increases in unemployment, by industrial groups, were: trade, 64,000; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 42,000; domestic and personal service, 7000; miscellaneous industries, 2000. Unemployment in transportation showed a decrease of 47,000 and in mining, 4000.

Compared with May, 1934, unemployment in May, 1935, increased 4.7 per cent in domestic and personal service; 3.6 per cent in transportation, 3.2 per cent in trade, 2.7 per cent in mining, 1.5 per cent in manufacturing, and 1.7 per cent in miscellaneous industries. The Conference Board's allowance of 320,000 for the net annual increase of gainful workers available for employment brought the estimate of total unemployment above the figure for May, 1934.

Increased Earnings For Maine Central

PORTLAND, Maine, June 27—The Maine Central Railroad earned a net income of $101,691 over and above its fixed charges in May, an increase of $40,480 over May last year.

The detailed figures disclose that the road is in a far better position so far as earnings are concerned in the first five months of 1935 than in the comparable period of 1934.

At the end of five months last year, there was a deficit in net income of $300,122, while at the end of the like period this year, the road has a deficit of only $60,830.

Favors Compromise

Harris & Ewing

Harper Sibley
President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Bucket-Shop Gangs Practically Extinct In N. Y., Says Bureau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—Strong disagreement with Homer Cummings, United States Attorney General, regarding the existence of bucket shops in New York City is taken by George W. Hodges, president of the Better Business Bureau, in a statement today. Mr. Hodges recalled that Mr. Cummings was quoted in press dispatches as saying his agents had evidence that as many as 150 bucket-shop "gangs" were operating here, and this Mr. Hodges disputes.

"We have kept in close touch with illegitimate security activities in this city and we are in a position to state definitely that there are not 150 bucket-shop 'gangs' operating here," Mr. Hodges said. "The facts of the situation indicate that the Attorney General's agents probably cannot find one actual bucket shop in the financial community at this time. The bucket shop is practically extinct here."

Mr. Hodges said that the Attorney General of the State had, with the assistance of the Better Business Bureau, stamped out the bucket shop in this city and that the forthcoming annual report of the bureau would show a number of important court actions resulting in injunction suits brought since last fall against alleged fraudulent vendors by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

"The report also will show an impressive number of criminal prosecutions by the state attorney general as a result of investigation under the state fraud law, together with a convincing list of court injunctions restraining various types of companies and individuals from alleged fraudulent practices in the sale of securities," he continued.

"Based on years of experience with bucket shops and stock-swindling activities, we know that no bucket shop can expect to operate in this city without receiving the prompt attention of the State Attorney General, the Better Business Bureau, or the Securities and Exchange Commission, resulting in action to halt such activities."

New Offering Of Pacific Gas Co. Refunding Bonds

NEW YORK, June 27—An offering of $30,000,000 4 per cent refunding mortgage bonds due in 1964 of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company is being made by a banking group composed of Lazard Freres & Co. Inc., Brown Harriman & Co. Inc., Blyth & Co. Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co., the First Boston Corporation, Dean Witter & Co., Bonbright & Co. Inc., H. M. Byllesby & Co. Inc., and E. H. Rollins & Sons Inc.

The bonds will be priced at 104, exclusive of accrued interest from June 1, 1935.

An offering of $45,000,000 of the series G bonds was made at par on March 28, 1935, and these are outstanding.

Proceeds of this issue, as in the case of the earlier financing, will be used to retire funded debt bearing higher interest rates.

Miami Beach Ranks Sixth In U. S. Building Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., June 27—Miami Beach, with $1,300,000 worth of construction in May, ranked sixth in the United States in amount of building, according to a survey of 215 cities made by Dun and Bradstreet.

The city of Miami's building permits for this year, up to June 20, reached $1,825,681. For the same period last year, Miami's total was only $840,467.

In 1934, Miami Beach ranked eleventh in building among American cities, and in April, 1935, was eighth.

Advertising in May Rises 2.1 P. C. Above Last Year

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Advertising during May registered a gain of 2.1 per cent over the like period a year ago, according to the general index of advertising compiled by Printers' Ink. The index figure for May stands at 81.2 as compared with 79.8 for April.

Corrected for seasonal and other variations, the compilation uses an index figure of 100 to represent the average of advertising activity during the five-year period, 1928-32.

Text of President Roosevelt's Message on the Gold Clause

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—To guard the Administration's monetary policy against court attacks, President Roosevelt today asked Congress for legislation to bar suits for payment of Government securities in gold or in the equivalent value of devalued currency. Text of the message follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Before the termination of this session of the Congress, I believe that it is important that definite action be taken to eliminate any uncertainty with respect to the right of holders of gold clause bonds of the Government to sue for payment either in gold or else in legal tender with an additional sum of sixty-nine cents on every dollar.

To this end, I urge the withdrawal by the United States of its consent to be sued upon its currency or securities. The question of the effect of the so-called gold clause, in the light of the monetary legislation of the Seventy-third Congress, came before the Supreme Court at the term just closed. A suit for additional payment under existing circumstances, the court said, would "constitute not a recoupment of loss in any proper sense but an unjustified enrichment." Bonds of the United States containing gold clauses—all of them issued, sold and payable wholly within the United States—have been continuously quoted on the exchanges at no higher prices than bonds not containing such clauses. But the continuing possibility of actions by litigious persons leaves open the continuing possibility of speculation. There is no public interest, under these conditions, in permitting a handful of private litigants to exploit the general public in the hope of a wholly speculative private profit.

To Treat All Equally

This conclusion will hold so long as the Congress adheres to its declared policy, now more than a third of a century old, to maintain the equal value of every dollar in the market.

I recommend, therefore, the enactment of legislation which will make clear that it is our fixed policy to continue to treat the bondholders of all our securities equally and uniformly, to afford any holder of any gold clause security, who thinks he could by any possibility sustain any loss in the future, an opportunity to put himself immediately in a position to avoid such future loss, and to remove all possibility of any suits designed to hamper the Government in administering the public debt and in financing its ordinary and emergency expenditures.

More specifically, I recommend the immediate enactment of legislation (1) that will authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the holders of gold clause securities of the United States, to make payment therefor in cash, dollar for dollar, with accrued interest, or at the holder's election, to exchange such securities for non-gold clause securities with the same interest rate and maturity; (2) that will terminate any consent which the United States may have voluntarily given to be sued on its securities, coins or currencies; and (3) that will reaffirm the fixed policy of the United States to make payment to all holders of its securities, coins and currencies on an equal and uniform dollar for dollar basis and will make appropriations available for payments on this basis, and on this basis only.

No Inherent Right to Sue

There is no constitutional or inherent right to sue the Government; on the contrary, the immunity of the sovereign from suit is a principle of universal acceptance and permission to bring such suits is an act of grace, which, with us, may be granted or withheld by the Congress. The courts, it is hardly necessary for me to add, will always be open to those who seek justice, but they were not established for use by a few to enrich themselves at the expense of the many, nor to enable a few to harass and embarrass sovereign action by the Government when taken for the benefit of all.

Not only justice to the holders of our currency and of our securities who support and rely on our policy of equal and uniform treatment to all, but also the interests of our entire people require that the Government of the United States make it clear that it cannot and will not consent to the use of its courts in aid of efforts to sabotage the operations of Government or in aid of private speculation.

This proposal reasserts and makes definite the control of the Congress over the securities and money issued by the United States of America.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Oil Man to Test Constitutionality Of Securities Act

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—J. Edward Jones, New York oil securities promoter, refused to appear at a Securities Commission hearing today in response to a subpoena and served notice of intent to challenge constitutionality of the Securities Act of 1933.

It was he who last week caused the arrest of a former commission employee on charges of seeking a bribe.

The commission called him in connection with his application to sell an issue of oil trust certificates, which the SEC alleged contained false statements.

H. I. Fischbach, counsel for Jones, attempted to present motions to quash the subpoena, to deny the commissioner's jurisdiction, and to dismiss the case. They were overruled by Judge William Green as improperly presented.

Bernard Cahn, commission counsel, said the commission expected to move "to compel" the appearance of Mr. Jones and Mr. Fischbach said he would act in the New York Circuit Court of Appeals probably today to review Judge Green's rulings on constitutional and other grounds.

Harry O. Glasser, also of Jones' counsel, indicated he would argue that Jones was not engaged in interstate commerce, as the commission contends.

The application to sell the securities was withdrawn by Mr. Jones' counsel last week, but the commission refused to accept the withdrawal.

Three Quit Roper Advisory Council

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Resignation of three members of the Roper Business Advisory Council was disclosed yesterday, but high Commerce Department officials said it was not significant and did not indicate a break-up of the group.

It is an organization of some 45 men who present the business viewpoint to Administration officials.

Resignations have been received from Edward L. Ryerson Jr., president of Joseph L. Ryerson & Son, Inc., Chicago; Harold C. Smith, Chicago, president, Illinois Tool Works, and Howard Heinz, Pittsburgh, president, H. J. Heinz Company.

Officials said the situation was "entirely amicable" and that the vacancies would be filled quickly.

Harry P. Kendall, Boston, president of the Kendall Company, is chairman of the group.

U. S. Business Failures Are Moderately Higher

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—Business failures in the United States during the week ended June 20 show a moderate rise in number. A total of 229 as compared with 222 in the preceeding week and 238 two weeks ago was reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. For the corresponding week last year, the number was 233.

Retail defaults numbered 135 as compared with 130 the week before. In the wholesale group the number was lowered by 1 failure, while among manufacturers there was an increase of 3.

More Industries Promise Adherence To Code Standards

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—George A. Sloan, chairman of the consumers' goods industries committee, reports that manufacturers of consumers' goods are keeping code standards of wages and hours.

Mr. Sloan cited a survey of the consumers' goods industries made at the end of the third week following the Supreme Court NRA decision. He said the following are typical comments:

Goldthwaite H. Dorr, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.: "A survey of the cotton textile industry, an industry with some 1500 units scattered in 30 states and employing more than 500,000 workers, shows that more than 99½ per cent of our mills are adhering voluntarily to former code wage and hour schedules."

A. L. Viles, general manager, Rubber Manufacturers Association: "There is no indication that any branch of our industry contemplates a change in the wage and hour situation."

Arthur Besse, president, National Association of Wool Manufacturers: "The wool textile industry is observing wage and hour provisions by almost 100 per cent."

Earl Constantine, managing director, National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers: "With the exception of a negligible number of cases, the members of the industry are holding to the recent code standards until such time as a definite industry program can be developed and presented for ratification."

Yield on New U. S. Issue Is 2.62 P. C.

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said today the recent $100,000,000 issue of bonds sold on an "auction basis" had been marketed at an average price of 103.18, to yield an average of 2.62 per cent to the purchaser.

Total bids of $461,341,000 were received by the department, and $112,669,000 accepted.

The bonds were dated June 15, 1934, and mature on June 15, 1948. They are callable two years earlier.

They had been sold on a highest bid basis to take advantage of favorable markets prevailing. Similar issues are now selling at a premium of more than three points on the New York Stock Exchange.

A previous issue, marketed several weeks ago, was absorbed at an average price of 103.04.

Hawaii Offers $4,430,000 Serial Refunding Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Territory of Hawaii has advertised here for bids on $4,430,000 principal amount of serial refunding bonds. W. C. McGonagle, territorial treasurer, has announced that he plans to visit Los Angeles and San Francisco to discuss the financing with Pacific coast interests.

According to Mr. McGonagle's published statement, the bonds are to be legal and general obligations of the Territory, subject to approval by the President of the United States. They will be tax exempt and have varying maturities, beginning in 1937 and ending in 1945.

Lemon Shipments' Control Favored By Many Growers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With prices for their fruits currently at the lowest levels in 19 years, California lemon growers believe that they face the possibility of an uncertain economic future unless, in the opinion of many, returns are increased through some effective control over marketing.

For many years their output of this fruit has been in excess of the consuming capacity shown by combined markets of the United States and Canada. Export shipments of any considerable size have not been found a practical way in which to relieve this condition.

Use of Lemons Growing

Since 1915 growers have been cutting down marketable supplies of fruit through converting it into useful by-products, such as pectin and citric acid. Additional storage facilities also have been provided to aid in distributing fruit throughout the year. Aimed to increase the use of lemons, a vigorous advertising program has been carried out by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the principal marketing organization.

All of these measures have had their effect, either through stimulating a demand for lemons and their products or by decreasing available supplies upon the market. For example, the per capita consumption of lemons is reported to have risen from about 13 fruits 25 years ago to about 18 fruits today. And last year California, finding conditions exceptionally favorable, shipped more lemons than at any time in its history.

Yet all of the time that Americans have been learning to drink more lemonade and to eat that extra piece of lemon pie, production appears to have been gaining ground upon consumption. This has left the market with a state of chronic surpluses.

The trend in lemon acreage, nevertheless, has continued upward. The stated figures for 1934 are 42,000 acres in bearing and 6800 acres of nonbearing trees. This makes a total of 48,900 acres. Comparable figures for 1932 showed 41,368 acres in bearing and 5,228 acres nonbearing, or a total of 46,596 acres.

Favor Control of Shipments

A majority of the 5000 California lemon growers are reported to favor some form of control over the shipments of their fruit to market as the best method of obtaining a fair price.

They attempted unsuccessfully to establish such a system under the California Agricultural Prorate Act recently, but were prevented from doing so by the local courts. An appeal from their decision is pending.

The alternative to market control of shipments is seen as the elimination of marginal lands that are now producing lemons in sufficient quantity to bring about an unsalable surplus. According to the general feeling among growers here, however, it appears unlikely that any such effort will be made.

Sales so far this year have been encouraging to the growers. Up to June 1, they were 17½ per cent above the five year average. But at the same time lemons held in storage were also 81 per cent above the five year average, according to a current report from the exchange.

Californian Oil Firm's New Pipe Line Operating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—General Petroleum Corporation of California has placed in operation its new $1,000,000 pipe line from the oil fields of central California to the company's refinery at Vernon, industrial suburb of Los Angeles.

The new line has a capacity of 50,000 barrels a day, and descends from a maximum height of 4200 feet.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD STATE HOUSE
BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
PROSPECTUS
SENT ON REQUEST
Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
CHICAGO LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

Perry Drops A Set to Van Ryn At Wimbledon

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—America's two women stars, Helen Hull Jacobs and Helen Wills Moody, battled their way into the third round of the all-England tennis championships at Wimbledon today but John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J. was eliminated in the third round of men's singles by Fred J. Perry of England, the defending champion, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 10—8.

Van Ryn, known principally as one of the world's finest doubles players, jut up a surprisingly strong battle against the champion. Attacking from the outset, the former Princeton star won the first set almost before Perry could recover from his surprise a tthe American's unexpectedly strong offense.

Perry rallied to win the second and third sets but had to fight off Van Ryn's counter-rally in the long fourth set to win the match.

Joining Perry in the fourth round of men's singles were Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, the principal American threat, and J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif.

Wood plawed well within himself in a 6—3, 9—7, 6—2 victory over D. H. Williams of England, while Budge uncovered a strong attack to eliminate Adrian K. Quist, top-flight Australian, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3.

In the women's division, Mr. Moody stormed her way to an easy 6—3, 6—1 verdict over Adeline Yorke of England, but Miss Jacobs, the American champion, was off form and unimpressive in eliminating Rollin Couquerque of Holland, 8—6, 6—4. The Berkeley (Calif.) girl played with a bandaged finger and never seemed to hit her true stride.

Joining the two Americans in the third round were Mme. Rene Mathieu, the French star, who put out Miss S. G. Chuter, 6—3, 6—4, and Margaret (Peggy) Scriven of England, conqueror of Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron of England in a marathan tussle, 13—11, 6—3.

In women's singles, Elia D'Alvarez of Spain, defaulted her second round match with Susan Noel of England because she still was weary from her three-set victory over Miss M. A. Thomas of England yesterday.

Other results: Men's singles, third round: Vivian B. McGrath, Australia, defeated Martin Legeay, France, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. Christian Boussus, France, defeated E. Gabrowitz, Hungary, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4.

British Columbia Wins

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 27 (AP)—A picked British Columbia squad last night regained a measure of lacrosse prestige lost at Los Angeles in 1932 when it swept through an all-American intercollegiate team to 15-to-7 victory in the first of a five-game series for the Lally Trophy, emblem of international box lacrosse supremacy.

A New One in Hurdles

Barrier Which Is to Be Used in 1936 Olympic Games

Heiner Trossbach, Ex-Champion, Is Shown Trying Out the Hurdle Which Has Been Built in Accordance With the New Regulations of the I. A. A. F. The Bases and Uprights Are of Steel Tubing, While the Top Cross-Bar Is of Wood or of Steel Tubing. It Can Be Adjusted to the Required Heights and, in Contrast to Former Hurdles, Cannot Then Be Displaced

New Hurdle Introduced For the Olympic Games

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A new type of hurdle has been constructed for use in the track and field section of the Olympic Games here next year. In accordance with the specification laid down by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, it has a base and uprights of steel tubing, while the crossbar, painted black with white stripes, is of either steel tubing or wood. The whole contraption must weigh at least 22 pounds and be so balanced that a thrust equivalent to eight pounds in the middle of the crossbar on the side nearer the starting holes will cause the hurdle to topple over. The height of the hurdle is 1.06 meters for the 110 meters race, 76.2 centimeters for the 200 meters and 91.4 centimeters for the 400 meters. The width is 1.20 meters.

Setting the Scene

The new hurdle has been introduced because the type that it supersedes had a tendency to rock and catch a hurdler's leg when hit, instead of falling clearly, or to fall sideways into the path of another competitor. The new pattern either falls straight forward or not at all. Which it does is not so important now as formerly, for the International Federation has issued a new ruling to the effect that the tipping over of hurdles will not in future involve the disqualification of the competitor concerned or invalidate any claim he may have to the official recognition of a record. This revolutionary decision was reached by the I. A. A. F. at Stockholm last year. The old ruling was that a hurdler who "crashed" any of his flights forfeited his claim to a record by so doing and, if he went wrong on three, he was automatically disqualified from the race.

Two thousand three hundred men are now employed at work on the construction of the various Olympic arenas in the Reich Sports Field. The concreting of the lower portions of the Stadium where the track and field events will take place has been completed. In order to acquire space for the construction at the Reich Sports Field it was necessary to transplant some 800 trees to another location. As the trees seemed disposed to wilt after their journey, it was thought necessary to protect them from the strong rays of the sun. The protection was afforded by rigging long strips of cloth onto frames adjacent to the trees.

Germany is concerned not only with the preparation of the scene for the 1936 Olympic Games, but also with the discovery of her own best talent to take part. Special attention is being given to people who have aspirations to Olympic fame in the realm of art, music and literature. The National Chamber of Culture, in co-operation with the Organizing Committee of the Games, has arranged preliminary contests, and a first prize of 1000 marks plus two other prizes of 500 marks are offered to the winner of a competition in literature which closes Oct. 1. Musicians have to submit their Olympic compositions to the National Chamber of Music by Sept. 1 and painters and sculptors must forward photographs of their works to the art subcommittee of the Organizing Committee by Feb. 1, 1936.

The Winter Games

The Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirschen, Feb. 6 to 16, have been well supported by the nations and it is learned with interest that America has put in the provisional entries of 18 skiers, 13 field hockey players, four speed skaters, 14 men for the bobsleigh races and six figure-skaters. The actual course to be used for the downhill ski race will not be known until the day before the contest, but it will be one of three courses, already settled upon by the International Skiing Federation, in the diversified Kreuzeck area of the mountains. Whichever may be picked, it will demand a high degree of skill. Training on all three courses will be permitted, but the one selected will be flagged and closed down on the day prior to the contest.

Lenny Levy Has Early Start In Diamond Sport

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are probably few of you big league baseball fans who have ever heard of Lenny Levy, but this correspondent wants to go on record as saying that you are quite apt to before many campaigns have passed into the record books.

Levy, for six years, had turned stiles at Forbes Field, the home park of the Pittsburgh Pirates. In his spare time he had played semiprofessional ball with a team in the Pittsburgh City League, as a catcher. Before that he had starred in baseball, basketball and football at high school, one season scoring 274 points in the cage sport, which are a lot of points for a high school player. He also excelled on the gridiron and diamond.

Last season in semipro ranks, Levy batted .327 and worked out occasionally with the Pirates when they were home. At the beginning of this season, he was back at his old position of turning stiles. He worked in that manner for about three games and then Pie Traynor, Pittsburgh manager, impressed by the young man's ability with the mit and protector, invited him to join the team as third-string catcher.

Levy signed a contract and has followed the Pirates around the circuit ever since, working behind the plate in batting practice and generally being helpful to the Traynor outfit. Because of his youth—he is 20 years old—Lenny has much to learn about the art of catching; but he has plenty of time to learn. Undoubtedly, he will stay with the Pirates through this season and then be farmed to some minor league club to gain the necessary experience. Traynor likes him as a prospect and will give him every opportunity to develop into a regular major leaguer.

Levy is still some distance from a starting berth with the Pirates, but if enthusiasm counts, he will be right up there in two or three years.

* * *

That sensational rookie second baseman of the Boston Braves, Ed Moriarty, the young fellow who players, fans and managers stamped as a natural right-handed batter after he had been in the National League only four days, has turned in his uniform and will begin immediately to return to religious studies. Moriarty, who made this announcement last night, returned to his home in Holyoke.

* * *

By winning a doubleheader from the Braves yesterday at Braves Field, Traynor's Pittsburgh Pirates took possession of second place in the pennant race. The Cardinals, beaten by Brooklyn in 10 innings, slipped to third place. The only game scheduled yesterday in the American League, between Detroit and Chicago, was postponed because of rain.

Hal Schumacher of the Giants annexed his eighth straight pitching triumph yesterday at the Polo Grounds and his tenth of the season. He is the first Giant boxman to touch the 10 mark this year. Schumacher was aided by Mel Ott's fourteenth home run of the season.

Over in Brooklyn, Jimmy Bucher of the Dodgers hit a homer with two on base in the tenth inning, to give his mates a 7-to-5 victory over the Cardinals. The drive came after the Cards, world champions, had pushed across a run in the first half of the tenth, a run that at the time looked big enough to win the game.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 27, 1910

BURNS of the Cincinnati Nationals held the league-leading Chicago club to one hit and won his game, 2 to 0. New York, Chicago's closest rival in the National League pennant race, also lost. Superior pitching and fielding gave the Philadelphia Athletics a double triumph over Boston in the junior circuit. Krause pitched the first game for the winners and Chief Bender the second.

Michigan Golfers Reach the Round Of Eight Only to Meet

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Fielding H. Yost, famed athletic director of the University of Michigan, is nonplussed.

His crack Wolverine team landed two players in today's quarterfinals of the national intercollegiate golf championships, only to have them matched against each other by the luck of the draw.

Woodrow Malloy, the only medalist to survive yesterday's "sudden death" match play, faced his own teammate, Johnny Fischer, 1932 intercollegiate champion, in the 36-hole test.

University of Texas also had two quarterfinalists, but they were at opposite ends of the bracket. Ed White, a finalist last year, was matched with H. E. Henard of Penn State, while Bill Welch, a freckle-faced sophomore who never played in a major tournament before, met Fred Haas of Louisiana State, a former southern champion.

Welch hoped he could reach the finals and play Jack Malloy of Princeton, whose opponent today was Charlie Yates of Georgia Tech, the defending champion. They lived next door to each other in Tulsa, Oklahoma, until 14 years ago when Welch's parents moved to Mercedes, Texas.

Welch blazed around Congressional Club's course yesterday in three under par for 12 holes to dispose of Tom Cochran of St. Louis University 6 and 5. Haas whose lazy stride is belied by the power of his long drives whipped Lewis Johnson of Charleston (S. C.) college 1 up while Yates defeated Winfield Day of Notre Dame 2 and 1.

White shot 14 holes in 3 under par to defeat Charles Kocsis of Michigan, 5 and 4. Menard defeated Harry Gandy of Oklahoma, 2 and 1. Jack Malloy won his right to play today by defeating John Banks of Notre Dame, 2 and 1. Woodrow Malloy beat R. B. Parker of Princeton, 6 and 5, while Fischer coasted to a 3-and-2 victory over Wilson Marks of Princeton. He had a sub-par 35 on the first nine.

C. A. Whitcombe Takes the Lead In British Golf

MUIRFIELD, Scotland, June 27 (AP)—Although considerably off the early pace set by veteran Charles A. Whitcombe, who added a subpar 68 to his first round 71 for an aggregate of 139, six Americans today made the grade for the final stretch drive in the British open golf championship. The 36-hole final will be played tomorrow.

While all escaped the ax when the field was cut to the 60 low scorers and ties tonight for the windup tomorrow, Joe Ezar of Waco, Texas and Frank Ball, formerly from Atlanta, Ga., were close to the borderline with aggregates of 151. Both had first rounds of 76 and shot 75s today.

The second day of play made the title hopes of the veteran Macdonald Smith from Glendale, Calif., less bright. After a glittering first round of 69, Smith suffered a sharp form reversal and took a second round 77 for a total of 146. He was bracketed at that figure with William Lawson Little Jr., the San Francisco world amateur champion, who added a 71 to his previous 75.

Tall Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., and Robert Sweeney, New York amateur now living in London, kept in the running with identical rounds of 73 for totals of 145.

Alf Padgham, one of Britain's most consistent campaigners, shot a 72 and was in a tie for second place with 142. He had a subpar 70 yesterday.

Robert Sweeney, a former New York amateur now living in London, and Aubrey Boomer, a professional from France, were tied among the leaders with cards of 145—one over par for the Muirfield course.

Boomer, a former British Ryder Cup player and runnerup in the 1927 championship, clipped three strokes off par for a second round 69. He had a 76 yesterday. Boomer was out in 35 and came back in 34.

Alfred Perry, left-handed British pro, who was tied for second place with Macdonald Smith yesterday, overhauled Sweeney and Boomer. The southpaw added a 75 to his first round 69 for an aggregate of 144.

A crowd of 2000 lined both sides of the first fairway as Cotton teed off against a stiff sea wind. At times the wind reached almost gale strength and carried any ball which was not absolutely controlled into Muirfield's high rough and deep traps.

Battling a stiff head wind that at times reached gale strength, Henry Cotton, the defending titleholder, yielded the lead to Whitcombe. Cotton went out in 35, and then faltered badly on the greens, taking an incoming 39 for a 74 and a total of 142—good for a tie for second place with Padgham.

Players with scores of 153 or better for the first 36 holes qualified for the double-round stretch drive tomorrow.

Sarazen Captures The Bay State Open

FITCHBURG, Mass., June 27 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, stocky little farmer-golfer, appeared convinced that sectional competitions provided much fun and profit today as he moved on to new fields, after adding the Massachusetts open championship to his long list of illustrious titles.

Competing in that affair for the first time in his colorful career, Gene turned in rounds of 75, 66, 72, 72 for a 72-hole total of 285 and a 14-stroke on his 87 New England pro and amateur rivals. Sarazen broke the Oak Hill course record of 69 and equaled two tournament marks as he gained his one-sided triumph. Only two others, George Kerrigan and Johnny Farrell, have scored 285 in Massachusetts open play and Leo Diegel is the only one of the other 28 winners to lead the pack by 14 strokes.

Guy Paulsen, who recently left Indiana to assume the professional's duties at the Longmeadow Club in the Springfield district, was runner-up with 299. Charlie Macandrew, tiny Albermarle pro, finished a stroke behind the former Hoosier in third place, Ernest Mewnham of Portland, Maine, was fourth with 301, Tom Mahan of Beverly, fifth with 302; Gene Mashie, home club pro, followed with 304, and the others in the money were Bob Crowley of Norfolk, Harry Nettleblatt of Canton, Roy Bronsdon of Wianno, the defending champion, and Dave Hackney of Lowell, a professional quartet deadlocked in seventh place on the $1000 prize list.

Sarazen's winnings were $400 plus a $25 bonus for his record-smashing round, just enough, he explained, to purchase another heifer addition for the pure-blood Jersey herd on his East Brookfield (Conn.) farm.

Theodosia Smith Advances

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 27 (AP)—In a battle of smashing forehands, Theodosia Smith, California contender, yesterday crashed into the semifinals of the Pennsylvania and Eastern States women's tennis championships by eliminating Jean A. Burritt of Toronto, Ont., 4—6, 7—5, 6—0. Moving into the round-of-four with the highly-rated Pasadena performer were the other three top flight stars of the tournament—Mrs. Henry C. Brunie of New York. Florence S. LeBoutillier of Long Island and Helen Pederson, national junior girls' champion, from Stanford, Conn. Both Miss Smith and her opponent from Canada stroked the ball throughout the match with masculine force. For two sets the battle waged even, but in the third the Canadian lost much of her control.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	38	23	.623
Cleveland	34	25	.576
Chicago	31	24	.564
Detroit	33	28	.541
Boston	30	31	.492
Washington	28	33	.459
Philadelphia	24	33	.421
St. Louis	18	39	.316

Results June 26

No games played.

Yale Abolishes Waterpolo

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27 (AP)—The Yale University Athletic Association announced yesterday that waterpolo has been eliminated from its sports program because it was found to be "detrimental" to the health of the participants. Paul Barnett, the Yale A. A. representative who made the announcement, said all contracts for contests next season had been cancelled. The Blue waterpolo team was to have been captained by Jacob Bilewitz '36 of New Haven.

Pacific Coast League

Results June 26

Missions 2, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 4, Hollywood 3.
Los Angeles 9, Portland 3.
Seattle 4, San Francisco 2.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

College Rowing Shifts to Pacific Coast

WITH the conclusion of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on the Hudson River a week ago Tuesday, and the holding of the Harvard-Yale regatta on the Thames River, New London, last Friday and Saturday, the scene of college rowing has now shifted to the Pacific coast, where three of the leading eastern crews will compete against three of the Pacific coast colleges, and the winner will be called the college sprint crew champion of the United States. Pennsylvania and Syracuse, on their showing in the short races held in the East this spring, may well represent that section over the Olympic distance, and when it comes to the longer distances of three and four miles, it might as well be admitted that Washington and California are the best at those respective distances; at any rate, they won those races. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that Cornell and Yale had two crews which should be rated very close to the top over the four-mile stretch.

Wide World

Carroll Ebright

California and Washington

In 1934, Washington defeated California in their three-mile championship race on the Pacific coast, and then the two crews came to the Hudson River, where California won the four-mile race, thus finishing ahead of the Huskies. This year the same result happened, and there is much interest among college oarsmen as to what will happen to those two crews when they meet over the Olympic distance of 2000 meters, which is approximately 1.242 miles. In 1933, the only time the colleges have previously held one of these regattas, Washington was the winner, and Coach Alvin Ulbrickson not only has his eye on this week's event, but is looking forward to the Olympic Games of next year. Carroll Ebright of California is also looking ahead to next year's Olympics. Of the three eastern crews, Pennsylvania and Syracuse are expected to put up a great battle, and the eight that flashes over the finish line first next Saturday should next year come pretty close to winning the right to represent the United States in the Eleventh Olympic Games.

Yale's Second Clean Sweep

At New London, rowing ended up in a very satisfactory manner for Yale followers, as the wearers of the blue made their second successive clean sweep in their annual regatta with Harvard on the Thames. For Harvard followers it was a very drab ending. Head Coach Ed Leader and his assistants have certainly done good work in developing freshman, junior varsity and varsity oarsmen at Yale, with the result that the Eli is turning the annual regatta into a blue affair so far as both universities are concerned. Harvard has to look back to a freshman and varsity crew which was stroked by a young man named Gerry Cassedy in order to bring up pictures of Harvard victories. In his freshman year, Harvard won one of the two freshman victories it has secured over Yale since 1926 and the only three varsity victories it has to its credit since 1927 were the years he set the pace. No wonder followers of Harvard crew affairs are now looking at that sport through blue glasses.

Ward of Michigan Leads in Decathlon

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 27 (AP)—Willis Ward, Michigan's versatile negro athlete, made an impressive start in his first fling at all-around competition yesterday when he took the lead in the National Decathlon championship here in the first day of competition.

The wolverine won four out of the five events to amass a total of 4321.83 points at the half-way mark. Second, with 4172.72, was Bob Clark of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, the defending champion. Runar Stone, young San Francisco State College star was third with 3859.58.

Ward collected top totals in the 100-meter dash which he won in 11s.; the broad jump, with a leap of 23.59 ft; the high jump, in which he cleared the bar at 6.26 ft, and the 400-meter run where the timers caught him in 50.8s. His one weak event today was the shot put. Here the wolverine finished last in the field of six, with a toss of 36.8 ft.

Clark was second to Ward in the broad jump, 100 and 400-meter events; wound up third in the high jump and fourth in the shot put, while stone had to be content with a second in the high jump; third in the broad jump; fourth in the 100 and 400-meter runs, and fifth in the shot.

George Mackey, ex-California weight star and an Olympic Club teammate of Clark, was a close fourth with 3853.26 points. Of these he received 976.70 in the shot put which he won at 49.44 feet, the highest point total made in any single event during the competition.

Ray Young, a strapping high school youth of Los Angeles, was fifth; with Aaron Phillips of the University of Southern California, sixth. Their point counts were 3545.61 and 3408.37, respectively. Leaving them far back in the scoring.

Last High-Goal Player Out

By a Staff Correspondent

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 27—The last of the high-goal international individual polo stars was eliminated from the Third Westbury Challenge Cup series of the Meadow Brook Club June tournaments yesterday, when Cecil Smith, star of the Texas team, with his associates were sweepingly defeated by the hastily-organized Gulf Stream four, by a score of 11 to 6. The Gulf Stream team had been originally planned to include the Guest brothers, but when H. B. Phipps the organizer, found that they could not play, on the eve of the series, he recruited W. G. Reynolds, T. Q. Preece, and J. B. Balding to fill the other places, and this team has worked so well together, that they have won their way to the finals as the result of yesterday's match.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	17	.707
Pittsburgh	38	27	.585
St. Louis	36	26	.581
Chicago	33	27	.550
Brooklyn	28	31	.475
Cincinnati	26	36	.419
Philadelphia	22	36	.379
Boston	18	42	.300

Results June 26

Pittsburgh 4, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 1.
New York 5, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 5 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 12, Cincinnati 5.

Owens in All-Star Meet

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Jesse Owens, Ohio State's great track and field star, will make his first outdoor appearance on a New York track July 9 at Ohio Field, when he will compete in an all-star track and field meet sponsored by the A. A. U. Other outstanding performers, selected from the national championships at Lincoln, Neb., July 3-4, also will compete in the 10-event twilight games. Following the meet the majority of the competitors will depart on several European tours.

Miller Wins Medal

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 27 (AP)—Denmar Miller of Des Moines, Iowa's amateur champion, won medal honors in the trans-Mississippi golf tournament yesterday with a card of 147. Playing over a rain-drenched course, Miller registered a 74, one over par, to add to his 73 for the first 18 holes. Gus Moreland of Peoria, Ill., 1932 and 1933 champion, and Rodney Bliss, Omaha, tied for second place one stroke behind Miller.

Southern Association

Results June 26

New Orleans 2, Knoxville 1.
Knoxville 5, New Orleans 0.
Atlanta 8, Birmingham 2.
Memphis 9, Nashville 5.
Only games scheduled.

International League

Results June 26

Buffalo 3, Montreal 1.
Montreal 6, Buffalo 3.
Newark 4, Albanay 2.
Baltimore 1, Syracuse 0.
Rochester 3, Toronto 1.

Babe Didrikson And Helen Hicks In Quarterfinals

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—Mildred (Babe) Didrikson, Beaumont, Texas "wonder girl" athlete, who celebrated her twenty-first anniversary yesterday with an 8-and-6 conquest over Mrs. L. H. Selz, the former Jane Weiller of Chicago, in women's western open golf tournament, today faced Josephine Souchek of Chicago, youthful Illinois Public Parks champion.

Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, N. Y., another of the nation's leading business woman golfers, also went into the quarterfinals with a 4-and-3 victory over Lucille Robinson of Des Moines. Miss Hicks, holder of the women's national title in 1931, drew Mrs. H. Austin Pardue of Chicago as her opponent today.

A steady rain which fell throughout the day failed to hamper the fast traveling Babe. After dropping the first hole to her rival, the Beaumont entry opened up with a string of pars to capture six of the next eight holes and round the turn 5 up. Three consecutive birdies on the tenth, eleventh and twelfth found Miss Didrikson at the top of her game and returned her an easy victory.

After battling on even terms through the first six holes, Miss Hicks stepped out to take the seventh and eighth and was never headed as she disposed of Miss Robinson.

In today's two other matches, Ella Mae Williams, rising young Chicago star who shot a par 39 on the first nine yesterday as she eliminated Mrs. Charles Dennehy of Lake Forest, Ill., meets Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt of Lake Forest and Mrs. O. S. Hill, veteran Kansas City entry, faces Phyllis Buchanan of Denver.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	41	27	.603
Milwaukee	34	27	.557
Indianapolis	35	28	.556
St. Paul	32	30	.516
Kansas City	31	30	.508
Columbus	30	34	.469
Toledo	29	35	.453
Louisville	20	41	.328

Results June 26

St. Paul 8, Columbus 7.
Kansas City 9, Louisville 6.
Only games.

Sporting Around the Hub

New England Athletes Picked for National A. A. U. Meet

ACCOMPANIED by John McKittrick, New England A. A. A. U. official, six athletes from this section will journey to Lincoln, Neb., next month, to compete in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States track and field meet. The New England team was selected last night at a meeting held at the Boston Athletic Association.

Those making the trip are: Henry Dreyer, Providence, senior hammer throw and 56-pound weight; Norman Woolford, Franklin, junior and senior 100-meter dash; Al Hicks, Boston, junior 100- and 200-meter dashes; Tom McDonough, Boston A. A., senior 5000-meter run; Stan Johnson, Posse Nissen, junior running broad jump and the hop-step-and-jump event, and Tom Russell, Providence, senior 5000-meter run.

* * *

Bay State Tennis—Three of the seeded group, George Holmes Perkins, the defending champion; R. Lockwood Tower and Samuel Fitch, came through the fourth-round matches played yesterday on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club in the 42nd annual Massachusetts tennis singles. Don Martin went down to defeat to Roger Thurber, 6—4, 6—4. Perkins beat H. B. Shaw, 6—1, 8—6; Fitch downed Norman Dalrymple, 6—1, 6—4, and Tower finally won from Robert Tunis, 6—3, 10—8.

Walter Muther, playing in sneakers for the first time in this tournament, went down to defeat in the third round before the racket of Dick Bowditch, 6—2, 7—5. Playing in bare feet, 16-year-old Muther had surprised the veterans by surviving two rounds of play.

* * *

Ladies' Day at Braves Field—Friday is Ladies' Day at Braves Field, Allston, and all women will be admitted to the grandstand upon payment of a 10-cent tax. A single game is scheduled between the Braves and Phillies, starting at 3:15 o'clock.

* * *

Georgetown Schoolboy Is Medalist—William Dettweiler, 17-year-old Georgetown Prep School golf star, yesterday won medalist honors in the eastern interscholastic golf championship at the Greenwich Country Club in Connecticut. Dettweiler, junior champion of Maryland, posted a 36-hole qualifying round score of 75-72—147.

* * *

Junior Tennis at Longwood—Elena Ciccone of Newton successfully started the defense of her Massachusetts junior tennis crown for girls 18 years and under by winning her first and second-round matches. In the younger girls' tournament, 15 and under, topseeded Helen Bernhard of New York eliminated Marguerita (Cissy) Madden, 7—5, 6—3.

* * *

Boston Playground Sports—The Boston Park Department has started eliminations to decide the young man who can hit a baseball farther than any other Hub boy, also the lad who can circle the bases faster than any of his comrades, and the young outfielder who has the most accurate throwing arm. These events are open to all boys 18 years and under. Some 20,000 are expected to compete.

Through the courtesy of Eddie Collins, all of the boys and girls of Boston under 18 years who are taking part in the playground program are invited out to Fenway Park to encourage their champions, and incidentally see the Red Sox and White Sox play ball following the selection. The day selected this year is July 12.

* * *

Interscholastic Yachting — Nine prep schools qualified yesterday to compete in the finals of the interscholastic sailing regatta at the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion. In Class A the successful contenders were Governo. Dummer Academy, Noble and Greenough School and Phillips Andover Academy.

Qualifying finalists in the other divisions were: Class B, St. Paul's, Tabor and St. George's; Class C, Westminster, Loomis and Avon Old Farms.

* * *

Here and There—Dr. and Mrs. William M. Shedden won the mixed doubles tennis championship at the Concord Country Club, yesterday, defeating Mr. and Mrs. Roger C. Fenn, 6—3, 6—4. . . . Gilbert Hunt of Massachusetts Technology won two difficult matches yesterday at Philadelphia to advance to the quarterfinal round of the Middle States' invitation tennis tourney. . . . In spite of a cross-course wind, 26 members of the South Shore Women's Golf League played at the Scituate Country Club yesterday. Mrs. James Dean Jr. of Cohasset turned in a 91 to trail Mrs. P. M. Hendrie of the same club by one stroke, the latter winning gross honors. . . . Belmont Spring Country Club will hold its annual M. G. A. open fourball golf tourney tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday.

Conference Held Regarding Braves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NW YORK, June 27—The future of the Boston Braves will be settled next week, probably on Monday, as the result of a long conference between Ford Frick, president of the National League, and Charles D. O'Malley of the O'Malley Associates, who was accompanied by his attorney, William S. McCallum, at the offices of the league here this morning.

President Frick stated that the O'Malley Associates had come chiefly for information as to the present owners of the club, and that any final action would be taken in Boston. They wanted ownership, if it could be obtained, and they wanted information chiefly for the purpose of obtaining it. He was able to give them complete information, and they went back to Boston.

He understood that they have already been in touch with financial interests in Boston, and they themselves are financially responsible, so that the question of raising money was covered, so far as the league's point of view was concerned.

It was also learned that Joseph E. Brown, one of those now interested in the club, has been in conference with officials, and that he is going to Boston on Monday.

College Netmen Play Bridge

EVANSTON, Ill., June 27 (AP)—If the rain keeps up, the United States intercollegiate tennis tournament may produce a few new contenders for the world's bridge championship. For two consecutive days rain has washed out the drive for the singles and doubles titles, so the players have spent most of their time playing bridge. Sam Lee of Stanford so far has scored the most successes, according to reports.

To Play in Trinidad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—The Trinidad Amateur Football Association is looking forward to a visit of an eleven of the Sportklub of Austria to play a few friendly games next October or November. The Austrian players, who expect to be on their way to the Dutch island of Curacao, offered to stop over in Trinidad for the purpose, and the local association has accepted.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
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Come and Be Tempted—
by our popular cold Buffet Lunch. Select from great variety—Go back for more—Prix fixe 75c. Dinner $1.00 and $1.25.
OUR CUSTOMERS SAY:
"It's the best Food in Town."
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OPPOSITE RADIO CITY

American Housewives Prepare the
TASTY FOOD
Served at the
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The Prices Are Reasonable
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Dinner Sunday 12-8 Daily 5-8
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One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
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Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment most pleasing to its patrons.
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Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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Luncheons 35c-45c Dinners 55c-65c
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The Best Food, Well Served
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40 Church St., up one flight Tel. 7-9327
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SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30 Old Timers' Night
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets—.25, .50, .75, $1. No Tax

The well-dressed man insists upon this label...
because...genuine
PALM BEACH SUITS
are cool...
smart...
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We're showing a variety of patterns and models...that are just the last word in tailoring and style...amazingly priced at
$15.75
SYLVAN KRONHEIM
In the Lobby
1440 Broadway · New York City

Business Leaders of 40 Nations Plan London Meeting to Discuss Diverse Management Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 26—On July 15 some 2000 of the world's business chiefs will meet here to discuss, in one of the biggest international congresses ever held in Britain, problems of good management.

This will be the Sixth International Congress for Scientific Management, which the Prince of Wales, as patron, will open. Over 40 different countries will be represented by chiefs of their business world.

The range of discussion is wide. Phases of management in manufacture, commerce, distribution, the home and agriculture will be discussed.

"I feel sure," the Prince of Wales writes in a foreword to the Congress's handbook, "that the investigations, studies and discussions of this conference will be of the greatest value and that constructive suggestion must arise from such a gathering."

The discussion will not relate specific problems and the methods that have solved them, but will, it is said, serve to help members of the Congress who come from different parts of the world to come to an understanding of each other's difficulties and methods.

The first day will be devoted to reports and discussions on general questions appertaining to all the sections to be discussed.

The members will subsequently discuss methods of controlling production, standardization as a factor in agricultural development, organization of distribution, methods of selection and training of staffs, best methods of inculcating modern management practices in large scale, medium and small undertakings, how far good management in the home can contribute to the raising of the standard of living, and the role of organized services outside the home in relation to managing the home.

Many visits to industrial plants and agricultural establishments in Britain are planned. Factories to be visited include those of such products as gramophones, air purifying plants, and accounting machines. A visit will also be paid to the British Broadcasting Corporation.

One of the most important subjects to be discussed at the final plenary session is "Management Problems Arising from Government Intervention." All the papers read will be based on actual practice.

To facilitate the congress the International Labor Office, of Geneva, is helping with what is promised to be the most highly skilled staff of interpreters in the world. The three main languages to be used are English, French and German.

And when the congress disbands it is hoped that another step will have been taken, not merely toward universal better management, but toward better international industrial understanding.

What's Going On In the Arts

Guild's Aquarellists

AS THE art season draws to a close we complete our retrospects and summarizations. We experienced mixed emotions concerning the progress in Boston art activities. Looking back we recall discussing the Guild of Boston Artists a number of times. We noted an increased liveliness in the work, a gradual abandonment of murky shadows, a tendency away from illusive sentimentalities. Because the Guild does not give prominence to water colors as it does to oils, we cannot judge as roundly concerning the progress in this special field of painting.

In the gallery reserved especially for aquarelle (one flight up) the Guild has shown a miscellany of pictures by members. A characteristic selection conveys an idea of the standard of the medium upheld by the patrician painters of Boston.

On the whole the impression is that of routine work. There is neither brightness of effect nor brightness of color. As a group the painters work in large strokes of the brush, indicating shapes and areas with a generalizing tone. The subjects in the main are sea, mountain, country. In every case the artist imparts a note of authenticity. He knows the country, and loves it.

Charles Curtis Allen succeeds most in attaining atmospheric quality in two or three depictions of seacoast towns. The old shacks, the winding streets, the boat landings become poetic under his hand. He paints the overcast sky and the overhanging mists with admirable fidelity to nature. Sears Gallagher's pictures of Monhegan are notable for his firm handling. He has always been expert in portrayal of the rock-bound coast. Elizabeth Huntington provides a note of levity in her "Merry-go-round." She is more courageous with bright color and economical stroke than her neighbors. Other exhibits are some fowl by Frank Benson, still-life by Nellie Littlehale Murphy, city scene by A. Lassell Ripley.

"The Raven"

UNIVERSAL'S "The Raven," now exhibited at the RKO-Boston taxidermist's, was "suggested," says a credit on the screen, by Poe's poem. There is a delicate humor in the choice of verb. Searchers for a visualization of Poe's poetry will be disappointed. The picture employs a stuffed bird for symbol and a recitation of Poe's verses as accompaniment to a dance recital, but the story has little to do with the literary output of the author. It is an unpleasant yarn about a mentally unbalanced physician who delights in torturing people, and it displays his chamber of horrors in detail. For adults, the terrors are merely ludicrous, but children should by all means be kept away from the picture. Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi are the horror-purveyors in chief.

The companion picture is "Headline Woman," in which police reporters such as exist only on the Hollywood screen contend with equally improbable policemen in crime hunting. There are of course a murder, an innocent girl under suspicion and scenes in a night club. Roger Pryor is the smart reporter, and Heather Angel the girl. It's pretty dull.

North Carolina Negro Educates 10 Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Ed Cooper, Washington, N. C., Negro, has successfully educated 10 children, does not owe a penny, owns a modern, mortgage-free farm, and is a leader in his community. He and his wife were not aided by an extensive education themselves. They have put seven children through college, two are now taking their college work and the tenth is in high school.

The father is now 62. He has worked the greater part of his life as a tinsmith.

Five of the Cooper children have degrees. One teaches in Oxford, N. C.; another is state supervisor of adult education for Negroes in Eastern North Carolina; a third taught until she married and is now living in New York. A fourth, Ed L. Cooper, is engaged in business in Boston. Robert L. Cooper, who received his master's degree from Boston University, is doing social service work in New York.

Japan's Jobless Aid Relief

Some of Japan's jobless made financial contributions to aid relief after the recent Formosa earthquake.

Alabama Families Prefer Farm to Dole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Thirty-five families who turned to the soil for a livelihood to escape the dole line in Montgomery have indicated that their co-operative farm on a 1200-acre tract near here will yield them independence.

The families have veritably pioneered their way into a new field. Having little knowledge of farming, but provided with funds and necessities through the Alabama Rural Rehabilitation Corporation and federal aid, they have manufactured their own lumber from timber on the leased land, built their homes and barns and planted their crops.

Each member of the family who works is credited with the time expended and results obtained. When the crops are harvested, these families will receive a sufficient quantity of the products of the farm to repay them for all time worked in excess of time required to liquidate their obligation for subsistence and cash advance.

Those families on the co-operative farm who are competent in handling finances will be given an opportunity to take over independent farms provided by the rehabilitation corporation, according to R. K. Greene, state director.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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A DIVISION MANAGER WRITES:—"My interview this week with the —— Company was successful and I am to enter their employ on the 15th. Although I was without work for a great many months, I am now glad that I had to wait for an UNFOLDMENT OF ACTIVITY. I cannot speak too highly of what you and your Service have done for me. I know that if I ever feel that I must again change positions, I can take very SUCCESSFUL STEPS through your Service."
FRYER EXECUTIVE SERVICE
7016 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, O.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—8-room residence, sleeping porch, storehouse, garage; trees, shrubbery; furnished or unfurnished; near new high school and grade school; excellent neighborhood. 796 Dakota, Medford, Ore.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Floor, 5 rooms, light, airy, heated, $40; near 3 car lines; excellent neighborhood. HAAS, 2209 Schenectady Ave. near Ave. "N." Midwood 8-1473-J.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Brighton—Atlantic Apartments; small, modern, housekeeping. E. K. SCHALL, Owner. Month or season.

THE FRANCONIA
20 West 72nd Street, New York City
An exceptional apartment hotel; 2 and 3-room suites, furnished or unfurnished; some with 3 exposures; airy, comfortable rooms, tiled baths with full length tubs and showers, kitchenette with refrigeration, large cedar closet; moderate monthly or lease rates on application; exceptional restaurant.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

FRANCONIA HOTEL, 20 W. 72nd, N. Y. C.—Attractive apartment or ground floor office suitable dental or other professional practice.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

We are ready to serve you with ideas, sketches or estimates on any building problem or alteration—from a sidewalk patch to extensive structural changes or additions, WITHOUT OBLIGATION. You will get the right price because we do all our own masonry, plastering, carpentry and concrete work. Fire retarding multiple dwellings, stair halls and ceilings, dividing of apartments, fireproof partitions, new store fronts, structural steel, shoring, architectural interiors, show rooms, raising floors to new levels. Phone today.
WILDMAN & NEWMAN, Inc.
33 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Penn. 6-7383

G. C. REID
Estimates Furnished on New and Old Work
72 College Ave. Tel. MYStic 5897-M
Medford, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

WANTED—To purchase small lunch room below 14th Street, N. Y. C., or will rent vacant. Chelsea 2-3807 (N. Y. C.).

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A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
230 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CONNECTICUT—Small summer cottage, furnished, spotless, cool, quiet, porch, pool, awnings, screens. Broker, Mrs. Breuchaud. Tel. New Canaan 107.

COTTAGE, Newfound Lake, N. H.—Private sand beach; select colony; electricity; 5 bedrooms, modern, fireplace, wood-oil ranges; completely equipped; $300 season or pro-rated. Address C. R. LOVEJOY, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City.

FURNISHED camp on harbor, 3 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, lights and telephone; $150 season. Ernest Miller, Box 1022, East Hampton, N. Y.

NEW summer cottage, lake shore, grove, sandy beach, furn., 5 rooms, porch, modern conv., garage. F. K. BERRY, Oxford, Me., R. D.

PINE PLACE, Saugerties, N. Y.—Cool, clean, convenient furnished cottages, in woods; quiet; near Woodstock Christian Science church. MRS. JAN WILLIAMS, 1837 E. 15th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WAREHAM, Swift's Beach, Cape Cod—Furnished bungalow to rent, July and August; first-class condition; gas and electricity. M. F. RUGGLES, 104 Putnam Street, Quincy, GRAnite 1461.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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1386 Atlantic Ave., near New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Hubert, Mgr. and Prop. Phone President 3-8100.

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FURNITURE repaired, stains removed table tops refinished, chairs caned, antiques restored, upholstering, dry cleaning.
CARL W. SCHWARZE
207 W. 10th St., New York CH. 3-7458

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid: apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S 13 East 19th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5073

HELP WANTED—MEN

STENOGRAPHER—Christian Scientist, young man, good education, willing, good appearance, some experience preferred. Write Box P-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOUSES TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—8-room house, 2 baths and lavatory, garage; screened porch; attractive grounds, furnished or unfurnished. Belmont 4227, 370 Common St.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

SACKS JEWELRY COMPANY
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33 East Main Street Patchogue, L. I.

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FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Plated Jewelry, False Teeth. Boston Old Gold Exchange, Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston.

GOLD-SILVER ALL KINDS tested free. We pay more. Bay State Jewelry, 89 Temple Pl., Rm. 711, Boston.

TURN YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS INTO CASH
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

HOMESTEAD INN, Madison, Conn.—Enjoy the combination of country and seashore; outside diningroom, excellent food, tennis courts; $18 to $28 weekly. ISABELLA FORD.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

TOPSFIELD—An ideal place to spend the summer at the beautiful Old Ralph Jordan House overlooking Topsfield Common with all the luxuries of the country. For reservations, MRS. H. F. JORDAN, Topsfield, Mass. Telephone 170.

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FOR SALE—A McPhail upright piano, solid mahogany, excellent condition; very reasonable; evenings, Bel. 2772-W. 32 Trapelo Rd., Belmont, Mass.

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FORCED SALE—Moore's Tourist Home, in the Adirondack Mts.— Consisting of 11 bedrooms, completely furnished, 2 dining rooms, 4 overnight cabins and garage; private water system, electric stove, everything modern; excellent repair, built only five years.
J. V. NORTON
Phone 909F5 Otter Lake, N. Y.

SALE or exchange for Miami property; nine-room house, 3 baths. Write 477 Central Ave., Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.

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Telephone 737-4

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JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y. C.—Attractive, outside, double, housekeeping privileges, near church, subways; one in family; tennis mornings. Newtown 9-8133.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenette, elev., showers, running water; transients; $5-$8. Endicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 570 W. 156th St. (B'way.), Apt. 27—Pleasant home-like room; single or double; reasonable; kitchen privileges.

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CONGENIAL young man, competent driver, desires steady position as chauffeur-companion; references. P-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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COMPANION, congenial, good sewer, useful, willing to travel. Write Box W-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

White Hats for "THE FOURTH"

BETTY-LU HAT SHOP
29 Washington Street So. Norwalk
(Up one flight, over Leader Store)

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

TRISTRAM AND FULLER
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies—Venetian Blinds—Floor Coverings and Slip Covers.
You Will Find It a Pleasure to Shop in Our Store
28-34 WALL ST., NORWALK Tel. 350

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK *(Continued)*

THE YARN SHOP
43 Wall Street, Norwalk
Knitting and Crocheting Materials
Free Instructions
Hosiery—Neckwear—Handkerchiefs

For the "Fourth"
White Bags—Compacts—Gloves and Slips
Chic Wash Frocks
Mesh Girdles and Corselettes
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St. South Norwalk

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 100 PROSPECT ST 3-7330. 12 to 6 p. m. daily.
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

Complete Stocks of
Palm Beach and Linen Suits
FOR MEN AND BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

MILLER'S
FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
Formerly with C. O. Miller Co.
Draperies—Upholstering
Shades—Floor Covering
Telephone 4-6255

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

WATERBURY

Ready Made Awnings
Your home will be much more attractive and more comfortable during the hot weather if you have it equipped with AWNINGS.
We have a complete line of AWNINGS READY TO HANG—in various sizes—reasonable in price, too—
$1.39 to $3.39 Each
Also the New DAY-SPRING ROLLER Awning that rolls up like a window shade.
$1.49 and $1.98 Each
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

A New Printing of
Connecticut Beautiful
by WALLACE NUTTING
$1.79
DAVIS & NYE INC.
60 Bank Street

Wordens
Delicious Strawberry Ice Cream
152 CHERRY STREET PHONE 5-1121

In Our Beauty Parlor
EUGENE-DUART ZOTOS
Permanent Waves
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

Start the Summer Right with
Women's Seamprufe Slips
They're slingprufe, riprufe and colorprufe.
Tailored and Lace Trimmed
$1.95 and $2.95
THE MIILLER & PECK CO.

Ladies' and Children's Individual Hair Bobbing
EVERYBODY'S BARBER SHOP
50 Bank Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

L. L. CHAMBERS, Inc.
Builders
Repair Work - Alterations
A Good Job at a Reasonable Price
UNIVERSITY 2310
Roland Ave. and W. 36th St.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

INSULATE!
Your home or church against summer's heat or winter's cold with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK-WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
841 BROADWAY ALBANY 3-7212

The Sherwin-Williams Company
Paint Headquarters
BROADWAY AT MAIDEN LANE
CENTRAL AVE. AT QUAIL ST.
Tel. 4-4163

COTRELL and LEONARD
472 Broadway
Pre-Holiday Sale
of
New Silk Dresses
$7.88
Regular $10.95

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ALBANY *(Continued)*

WHITNEY'S
Headquarters for
SUMMER FROCKS
Nelly Don! L'Aiglon! Sacson! and Other Fine Wash Frocks
$1.98 *to* $10.98
Second Floor

For Niagara Hudson Coke
CALL
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
PHONE 3-1268

Boyce and Milwain
66 and 68 State Street
Everything for Vacation Travel in Leather Goods
BAGS — TRUNKS — SUIT CASES

West Gate Corporation
589 CENTRAL AVENUE
American Oil Co.
Fuel Oil Orange
"Amoco" American
AMOCO AMERICAN GAS

BINGHAMTON

SPORTSWEAR
For every occasion this summer the Correct Sports Costume and for Vacation Wear, for Men, Women and Children
at McLEAN'S

"Values Speak Better Than Words!"
Sisson's 93rd Anniversary Sale
SISSON BROS.-WELDEN CO.

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

PHOTOGRAPHY
MAGDALEN S. GASS
Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 4916

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
AMERICAN GAS
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0717

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
421½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

Tel. BEverly 8661
ROYAL ELECTRIC CARPET WASHING CO.
Rugs and Carpets Shampooed
by the Hamilton Beach Method
at "Your Home" or our Plant.
ORIENTAL — DOMESTIC
All Work Guaranteed, Reasonable Rates

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Modernus
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

JOHN PUEHN
MEATS
A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry
Prime Brand Poultry
(WE DELIVER)
337 Parkridge Ave Phone UNiversity 8480

Make Your Selection in the Privacy of Your Home
Madge A. Keenan
LINGERIE designed to bring about the smooth, flowing lines which characterize the fashionable figure. . . Fine Hosiery too.
59 ST. JAMES PLACE GA. 4287

NEW YORK

BUFFALO *(Continued)*

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

CORTLAND

HOME DAIRY CO.
Cafeteria
Delicatessen — Bakery
Try Our Delicious Cakes
31 MAIN STREET

GLENS FALLS

You will always find a large assortment of
Delicious Home Made Candy
at the refreshing
KARMELKORN SHOP
17 Warren Street

GLOVERSVILLE

Modern
LUGGAGE
Moderately Priced
ARGERSINGER'S

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

We Specialize in
Home-Dressed Broilers
for the summer months, ready for any day in the week.
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

Esso
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Complete
SUMMER CLOTHING
Needs
H. I. ABDELLA
11 Church Street

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent.
405 College Avenue

SERVICENTER, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

JAMESTOWN

SHOES of TESTED QUALITY
"Queen Quality," "Red Cross," "Enna Jettick," "Dr. M. W. Locke"
SHOE SALON at
Nelson's Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling

GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2111

LARCHMONT

"CHATSWORTH"
"blue" COAL FUEL OIL
Expert Oil Burner Service;
24 Hour Delivery and Service
Phones {Larchmont 2900 / Mamaroneck 3110 (nite emergency)}

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island

BALDWIN

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business.
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING, BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

Tel. Far Rock. 7-3710, Belle Harbor 5-3004
Stern's Bedding Co., Inc.
Linoleum—Rugs
Broadloom Carpets
Mattresses Remade and Sterilized
1909 MOTT AVE., opp. Gem Theatre

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S DAIRY
"Where Quality Rules"
Watch Our Windows for Weekly Specials
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere.
1847 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3075
Andy's Beauty Salon
Specializing in
Permanent Waving
$3.00 to $5.00
1825 MOTT AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Telephone Cedarhurst 1776
Colonial Meat Market
G. HARTMANN, Prop.
Prime Meats and Poultry
430 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

Pre-Holiday
Dress Clearance
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday Until July 15th

CLARA P. ANDREWS
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INC.
154-16 Northern Blvd. • Ph. Fl. 9-1811
Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

DRESSES
Sheers—Prints
Chiffons—Pastels
$3.98 to $5.98
COTTONS, $1.98 and up
MARG'S
26-33 MAIN STREET

FOREST HILLS

CUSTOM MADE
MEN'S SUITS
TROPICAL WORSTED—SPORT FLANNEL—GABARDINE
$22.00 *up*
including our material
ADEL CO.
72-05 AUSTIN STREET BOul 8-0521

FREEPORT

Goldman Shoe Shop
Agency for Arch Preserver Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Kali-sten-iks
FOR CHILDREN
84 S. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

Harry's Men's Shop
"Freeport's Finest Store"
for
Style - Fit and Quality
Stetson Hats Good Clothes
85 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

ENJOY A REAL SUMMER'S FUN

with All Beach Wear
Bathing Suits—Slacks—Shorts and Sportswear
from
LITWAK'S
DEPT. STORE
80 S. Main St.; Freeport, N. Y.

CAROL GREEN'S
Beautiful Selection of
BATHING SUITS—BEACH WEAR
and
VACATION ACCESSORIES
Specially Priced
60 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

"MAY I SERVE YOU?" —*with*—
Home-Made Preserves
Marmalades—Jellies—Pickles
of All Kinds
Clam Chowder—Fishcakes, Fridays Only
Cakes and Cookies Made to Order
N. F. WOOD
135 Woodcleft Ave. Freeport, N. Y. Phone Free. 6232

THE
IRVING SHOP
INCORPORATED
Men's Outfitters
Let Us Fill Your Needs for July Fourth
80 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

Outfit Your Children for School at the
NASSAU BOOTERY
HIKING SHOES DRESS SHOES KEDS
64 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

Phone 6323 Hempstead *Open Evenings*
Camp Outfits
SCHEFF'S ARMY STORE
RIDING OUTFITS, SPORTWEAR
76 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
(Next to State Theatre)

Garden City 10168
THE BLACK SWAN
A Tea Room of Distinction
Victoria Hobert
57 Hilton Avenue, Garden City, L. I.

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
163-27 Jamaica Avenue Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
20 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
Department Stores for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

JACKSON HEIGHTS

INSURANCE
Apartments for Rent
WM. GRAHAM CO.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 87th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

Photographs
Raphael Perlman
37-14 82nd Street Hav. 4-3990

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8411

Roosevelt Shoe Shop
Roosevelt Ave. Corner 83rd St.
Showing New Summer Styles in
Enna Jettick, Red Cross
and
Arch Preserver Shoes
Special Department for Children
Your Feet Carefully Fitted by Experts

Roosevelt Haberdashers
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Complete Line Men's Wear for Vacation Needs

JAMAICA

BETTY HAT SHOPPE
8961 164th Street (Jamaica)

HATS
Ready Made and Made to Order at $4.00

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LONG ISLAND CITY

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Apartments and Stores Along North Shore of Queens
Hosinger & Bode
INC.
CHATHAM PHENIX BLDG. STI 4-8955

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queens Boro Gas & Electric Co.

D. & J. LEVY
CLOTHES FOR MEN
Adam Hats — Hickok Belts
Jantzen Bathing Suits
Interwoven Socks
29 ATLANTIC AVE. TEL. LYN. 2312-W

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE - HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Long Island

PATCHOGUE
(Continued)

DIAMONDS — WATCHES
SILVERWARE
KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE
Repair Work Our Specialty
30 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 2002

JAMES G. SHAND
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
We Specialize in the Best
Always Ready to Serve You
—DELIVERY SERVICE—
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

Olympia Confectionery
Makers of the Finest Products
Will Supply Your Candy Requirements
OUR ICE CREAM IS MADE OF THE PUREST FRESH CREAM
Delicious, Smooth and Wholesome
Try Our Tasty Lunches
32 SO. OCEAN AVE. Home of Quality

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Telephone Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

QUEENS VILLAGE AWNING & SHADE CO.
VENETIAN BLINDS
Awnings and Shades—Flags and Banners
Pipe and Boiler Covering—Table Pads
214-13 Jamaica Avenue Tel. Hollis 5-7187

4th of July Specials
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Millinery
PHILECE
Queens Theatre Building

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

QUEENS PLAZA BARBER SHOP AND BEAUTY PARLOR
Experts in
All Branches of Beauty Culture
9615 SPRINGFIELD BLVD.
Missouri 7-3171

JACK'S CLOTHES SHOP
216-18 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Missouri 7-2985
Men's and Boys' Clothing
Slacks $1.59 up White Flannels, $4.00 up
Flannel Sport Coats, $9.50
TUXEDOS TO HIRE

RICHMOND HILL

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Life, Fire, Tourist and Other Floaters, Rents and Leasehold, Use and Occupancy, Burglary and Plate Glass, Surety Bonds
LIABILITY: Employers, Elevator, Contractor, Automobile, Steam Boiler, Flywheel, Public Teams, Landlord, General
Workman's Compensation
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
Laurelton 8-2357, 8-2555

PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 JAMAICA AVENUE
Richmond Hill 2-3254
Pedicraft Shoes for Children

We serve only the best
Prime Meats
WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-7524

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

for
• Awnings • Window-Shades
• Venetian Blinds
MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica
Phone Rep. 9-7777

John Luck, Delicatessen

106-09 Jamaica Avenue
RICH. HILL 2-4001

• LIPSCHUTZ •
STATIONERS
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
High Pressure Greasing
Willard Batteries
9345 104 ST., near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789
TELEPHONE RICH. HILL 3-2530

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Telephone Virginia 7-9091
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Gerber's
Strained Foods for Baby
NOW 10 CENTS
108-14 LIBERTY AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

For Your Vacation
Our Sportswear Department is complete
Plesser & Sons
Men's and Boys' Haberdashers
9105 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily. *Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.*

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs Greatly Reduced
BESSIE WOLFF, *Prop.*
274 MERRICK RD.

MOORE BROS.
Ignition—Batteries
Shock Absorbers—Speedometers
Sales—CARBURETORS—Service
VACUUM TANKS, FUEL PUMPS
Tel. Rockville Centre 1422
340 Sunrise Highway

Are you looking for a Hairdresser, Madame?
THE MAX
Beauty Salon
is Long Island's Finest.
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

MADSEN'S
Food Market
Special This Week-End
Lowest Price in Years
Large Bunch of Green Asparagus 10c
205 Merrick Road Tel. R. V. C. 7014

U. S. TIRES
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves. R. V. C. 3677

A New and Novel Selection of DRESSES for the Holiday
The Artisan Shop Inc.
28 NO. PARK AVE. R. V. C. 1656

For the Particular Woman
BETTY HARRIS
EXPERT CORSETIERE
Smart Foundations
Corsets and Brassieres
Fitted and Altered with No Extra Charge
Tel. Rockville Centre 4008
266 Merrick Road

The Store of Satisfaction
MARIANNE'S
APPAREL SHOP
Coats — Dresses — Hats
MRS. ETHEL SHAW, *Manager*
Open Evenings Except Wednesday
Merrick Road at Village Ave. R. V. C. 2612

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
DELICATESSEN
19 N. Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 2463

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and Sportswear
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS

HOME APPLIANCES
PRINCIPAL MAKES
Electric and Gas Refrigerators—Gas Ranges
Laundry Equipment
Radiator Enclosures—Delco Oil Furnace
CONSULT
H. L. NEAL
L. I. Representative Jamaica Branch of Abraham & Straus, Inc.
114-43 178th Pl., St. Albans. Republic 9-3567

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONES
NEW ROCHELLE 7809 MAMARONECK 90
SPOTLESS—ODORLESS
NON-SHRINKABLE
Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST. MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Telephone Larchmont 2068 Telephone Mamaroneck 2423

Dot's
Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
Scientific Care of Hair, Face and Hands
2 East Avenue Larchmont, N. Y.
149 Mamaroneck Avenue Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON-ADAMS
COAL — COKE — OIL
LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
FAIR. 4-2800 OAK. 2600

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage

27-33 S. 6th Ave. Ph. OAK 8302
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

"CERTIFIED" COLD STORAGE SERVICE
Summer's Heat Ruins Furs
Every Garment Cleaned, Examined, Insured
Furs to Order—Restyled—Repaired—Redyed
Summer Rates Are Lowest
BEREY
CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY IN F'IPS
MOUNT VERNON ARCADE BLDG.
3RD AVE. ENTRANCE OAKWOOD 2554

Oldest Established Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING
COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
7 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service.

HARRY LEVY
Real Estate—Insurance
Complete Listings of
APARTMENTS AND HOUSES
REMARKABLE VALUES
CONSULT US FOR YOUR NEEDS.
85 GRAMATAN AVE. OAKWOOD 1300

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes

John Petronio, Proprietor

Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Annesi
Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

Ruby Lane Stores
CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
COTTON FROCKS and LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY and LONG ISLAND
546 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES
and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
GIFTS FOR BOY AND GIRL GRADUATES
WEDDING GIFTS
FLAT SILVER—TELECHRON CLOCKS
FINE JEWELRY—HAMILTON WATCHES
565 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

CAMERAS—PHOTO SUPPLIES
MOVIE PROJECTORS
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
With Eastman's Tested Chemicals and Velox Paper
A Fine Grain Service
CAMERA-CRAFT
673 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Opposite Public Library

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST · NEW ROCHELLE · N.Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

WESTINGHOUSE and CROSLEY REFRIGERATORS
★ *No Down Payment*
★ *15c Per Day*
★ *2 Years to Pay*
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
361 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 1000

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

PURITAN MARKET
EDWIN P. LONGHURST
(Former Mgr., FERGUSON'S Meat Dept.)
HIGHEST GRADE MEATS and POULTRY
"Free Delivery and ON TIME!"
New Rochelle 4640
97 Centre Avenue (Proctor Building)

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
5 *"Certified"* Laundry Services and
DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
PHONES
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 Hawthorne Avenue

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

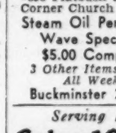
PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.



RIDGETOWN DAIRY
Groceries—Delicatessen
409 86th St. Cl. 6-4027
Orders Promptly Delivered

EMIL'S
895 Flatbush Avenue
Corner Church Avenue
Steam Oil Permanent Wave Specialist
$5.00 Complete
3 Other Items $1.00 All Week
Buckminster 2-2195

Serving Brooklyn 27 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708

FRIEDA HAECKER
Gown Shop
708 Flatbush Avenue
Near Brooklyn Trust Co.
We specialize in youthful women's dresses including half sizes, also chic misses' frocks.

RIGHT ACTIVITY
expressed in
Mimeographing and Multigraphing
Accurate Reporting Co.
JULIUS A. GOERDELER
391 Fulton Street Triangle 5-6636

EPPY SHOPPE'S
Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, Blouses, Kimonos, Robes, etc.
898 Flatbush nr. Church
261 Utica Ave., nr. Lincoln Pl.
125 Second Ave., New York City
Corsets and Brassieres fitted to your form by expert fitters.

Freda's Beauty Shop
PERMANENT WAVES
Croquignole and Spiral
$5.00
Monday to Thursday
Three Items $1.00

7503 Third Avenue Shore Road 5-9482

Julia's Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in Hair Coloring, $3.
Permanent Waving, $5

1623 CHURCH AVE. Buckminster 2-6761

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
MEN'S SUITS and HABERDASHERY
Large line of Polo Shirts, Slacks, White Flannels, etc.
COLIN BROS., Inc.
1070 Flatbush Avenue, Near Beverly Road

Manhattan
Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

BUtterfield 8-4684
ANNA-MIA, Inc.
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

MARGARET HARVEY
Wash. Hts. *Successors to* 7-1027
Louis Hart
CLEANERS DYERS
521 W. 181st ST., N.Y.

ANNUITIES
Provide Yourself
A Guaranteed Income for Life
Life Insurance Service
Orin E. Carpenter
50 Church St., N. Y. City Cortlandt 7-7800
Wilton, Conn. Wilton 113

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Get the Best From Our New Silos
Our Automatic Screens Take Out All Dirt and Dust
A. GILMOUR
Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
Semet-Solvay Coke
Tel. 962 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE
and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

POUGHKEEPSIE

Clearance of SUMMER DRESSES
Every $16.95 Dress in stock repriced for Saturday only—at $13.95
Almost every type of dress will be found — Flower Club Chiffons, Sheer Dresses, Navy Crepes, Evening and Dinner Frocks.
Sizes broken, but sizes for misses and women
Second Floor
Luckey Platt & Co.

Visit Wallace's
New Model Kitchen
in the basement
The Wallace Co.
Cold, Tempting and Refreshing
Summer Food, well displayed, and all 4th of July Picnic Needs.
B. & M. Food Market
Phone 6160 *Free Delivery*

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415. 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda, Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
Rentals—Sales—Management
Mortgages—Insurance
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN OR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE
What will the road ahead look like *FOR YOU*, when your retirement years begin? Let us tell you about
—ANNUITIES—
that will bring your monthly checks for life.
GEORGE DIETRICH Co. INC.
Life Insurance and Annuities
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

HAVE you heard about the latest development in permanent waving. The new Frederics 50% Cooler Method is the greatest advantage ever in permanent waving.
Call Stone 2723
MAY RYAN
80 EAST AVENUE ROOM 219

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Barnard's Pharmacy
GARTH ROAD
Quality First
Delivery Prompt
Prices Right
Distributors for Corelle Liquid Cream and Lucien Lelong Colognes and Perfume.
PHONE SCARSDALE 3443

COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
Tires and Accessories—Battery and Ignition
Monitor Service Stations
PURE OIL Products
Scarsdale Branch EAST PARKWAY Tel. Scarsdale 3422
Hartsdale Branch CENTRAL AVE. Tel. W. P. 9119
Complete Lubrication Service

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8868

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
95c to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9111

FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"
STATE STREET Tel. 4-8411

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady —always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability
The WALLACE CO.

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

INSURANCE
(all kinds)
Monthly incomes paid as long as you live.
No physical exams.
R. H. HERRING
1100 Chimes Building Tel. 22121
Residence Telephone 45662

TROY

Miss Jane M. Bennett
Feyl's Hat Shop
Hats from $3.50 up
5 TIMES BUILDING

UTICA

"Arondac" Blankets
Made by Kenwood—of selected domestic fleece wools. A deep, soft texture. Four-inch ribbon binding. Individually boxed. Beautiful shades of orchid, green, rose, peach, gold, blue and tan. Add beauty and color to your bedroom with these exceptional value blankets, each $6.98.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Oil Burners, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 COLUMBIA ST. Ph. 2-0419

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office
OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT EXCLUSIVELY
SALES AND SERVICE
LUX and DEE
The Famous LYNN Range Burners. MASTER-KRAFT Power Burners. Automatic Water Heaters, etc. Combination Ranges.
213 ELIZABETH STREET PH. 4-0320

WEDDING RINGS
in Platinum and Gold
WEDDING SILVER
in the finest new patterns
W. B. WILCOX COMPANY
246 GENESEE STREET PHONE 2-0018

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Spring Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Bleecker St. at Charlotte
Famous

WATERTOWN

Fourth-Right Fashions
for a Glorious 4th!
White coats, gay frocks, bathing suits, slacks and halters, shirts and shorts, cottage gliders, picnic kits . . . come to Empsall's for the things that make a perfect holiday!
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

BYRON W. ROUNDS
Director of Funeral Services
Licensed Lady Assistant
Telephones: Watertown 3139, Adams 287

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

"Say It with Flowers"
HOLLYWOOD FLOWER SHOPPE
89 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 9959

COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
Tires and Accessories—Battery and Ignition
Monitor Service Stations
PURE OIL Products
Scarsdale Branch, EAST PARKWAY, Tel. Scarsdale 3422
Hartsdale Branch, CENTRAL AVE., Tel. W. P. 9119
Complete Lubrication Service

COOL WHITE
is the answer to warm weather! Crepes—Linens—Felts—Straws.
$1.95 to $5
DANIELL'S
114 MAMARONECK AVENUE

BRADBURY'S of Westchester
BREAD CAKES
ROLLS PIES
SERVICE TO YOUR DOOR
79 S. KENSICO AVE. White Plains 9330

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
Suggestions for Your Fourth of July Outing
Finest Assortment Cold Cuts
Pickles and Olives
Sardines
Sunshine Nobility Crackers
Assorted Beverages
Picnic Supplies
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. W.P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

Pre-Fourth of July SALE!
Cotton Dresses.....$2.95
Wash Tub Silk Dresses.... 5.95
Silk Hats 1.95
You will find other great values all over the store at this sale.
ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
MEYER GORDON INC.
Established 31 Years
125 MAIN STREET

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Oil Croquignole Permanents $5 up
(Including Hair Cut, Shampoo, Finger Wave)
BEAUTY SERVICE
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal and Wood
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

LINEN SUITS
and Other SUMMER SUITS in a large variety—$15.75 up.
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

LIBERTY FOOD STORE
Groceries Fruits Vegetables Delicatessen
HEINZ SOUPS
2 for 25c
(Except Consommé and Clam Chowder)
240 BATTLE AVE. Tel. W. P. 3428
FREE DELIVERY

1935 Air-Cooled Electrolux
1—Costs Less to run
2—No moving parts
3—Silent operation
4—Gas Company Service
$10 Delivers 2 Years to Pay
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 2012

COTT'S PALE DRY GINGER ALE
LIME RICKEY
CLUB SODA
12 oz. Bottle.....69c doz.
(plus deposit)
White Plains Produce Market
151 MAIN ST. PHONES 3130-7709

CARPENTER STORAGE, INC.
121 BROOKFIELD ST. TEL. W. P. 473

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
—SINCE 1875—
119 NEW MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 2575-2576
The BEST in MEATS
Private and Institutional Trade

THE FORBES PRESS
"Printing As and When You Want It"
CHURCH, SOCIETY and COMMERCIAL PRINTING that commands attention
PHONE YONKERS 2542
72 RADFORD STREET YONKERS

PURE CREAMERY
473 SO. BROADWAY Tel. Yonkers 9155
DAIRY PRODUCTS and FANCY GROCERIES AT LOWER PRICES
Near Woolworth's 5 and 10c store

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Pennsylvania

*Glenside—Tuesdays, during July and August, 6:30 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Philadelphia—Thursdays, during July and August, 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.

Change in Schedule

Illinois

East St. Louis—First and third Mondays, 7:05 a. m., WTMV, 1500kc.
*Daylight Saving Time.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Illinois

East St. Louis—Daily, 6:30 p. m., WTMV, 1500kc.

Worth Knowing

THE ARCTIC TERN MAKES A ROUND TRIP BETWEEN THE POLAR AREAS EACH YEAR A DISTANCE OF 22,000 MILES!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

22

Check √ Yes or No

1. Dante wrote "Paradise Lost." (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. The English Channel is east of England. (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Los Angeles is the largest city in California. (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. The Sea of Galilee is the source of the River Jordan. (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. The Philippine Islands are east of Australia. (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. The Danube River empties into the Mediterranean Sea. (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. The world's record for the mile run is held by Jack Lovelock. (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. One of these words is misspelled: doggerel, inoculate, crystallize, proceed, precede. (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. John N. Garner is Speaker of the National House of Representatives. (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Lady Astor was born in America. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

What They Say

What to Handle

"In every age and land the man of genius arouses suspicions and hostility."—*Havelock Ellis.*

Twins

"Wisdom and humility are twins."—*E. R. Gophile.*

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Patterns for Hooked Rugs

AN ARTIST who had not been active in her profession for some months, walked into the art and needlework department of a large store, where her attention was attracted by groups of women busily engaged in the making of hooked rugs for their homes. As the artist observed the popularity and usefulness of this activity, she saw an opportunity of utilizing her knowledge of art in this present-day activity; therefore she secured several pieces of burlap, a pencil, and water colors, and began her work.

The city in which the artist lives is rich in historical interest; this enabled her to use much local color in her designs. She, also, called by appointment at the home of friends and designed for them patterns of favorite flowers from their gardens. This work has proved interesting and profitable for the artist.

F. S. M.

In Lighter Vein

No Trouble

Mistress (to new maid): Now, Norah, I always take my bath at 9 every morning."

Nora: "Sall right, ma'am; it won't interfere with me a bit. I'm never ready fer mine b'fore 10."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Surrender

"What attracted you to your bride?" asked the minister after the ceremony.

"Well, sah," replied the ebony-faced groom, "de fust time Ah seed Dinah Ah tuk er fancy to her—she was so good looking. Den, when Ah larned dat she was doin' steady washin' for sebben families, right den an' dar, sah, Ah surrendered."—*Chaser.*

The Man for Him

A young man entered the offices of Messrs. Smith, Smith, Smith and Brown, lawyers, and demanded to see the latter partner.

"Sorry," said the office boy. "Mr. Brown is out, but you can see any of the Mr. Smiths."

"No, thanks," came the retort. "I want a smart lawyer, and any man who can break into an army of Smiths like this chap Brown has done must be clever!"—*El Paso World News.*

Mummy Does It!

So Says This Little Miss, Who Is Getting an Early Start in an Art That Has Flourished Since Long Before Cleopatra's Day. June de Bella, San Jose, Calif., Sent in the Clever Picture to the Monitor Camera Club.

Quotation for Today

TO REACH the port of heaven, we must sometimes sail with the wind and sometimes against it—but we must sail and not drift nor lie at anchor.

—ANONYMOUS

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A hick town is where most of the big shots in the city who have made good came from.

Humorist: An American film star has made repeated but unsuccessful efforts to persuade his father to leave his farm in the country and come to live in town. The old gentleman evidently prefers to make hay while the sun shines.

Punch: A novice at golf wants to know the best way to cure himself of topping the ball. We should suggest turning it upside-down.

Milwaukee Journal: An Ohio laundryman is irked at gags about the trade. He points out that Washington monument was lately laundered and the government got back the right shaft.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Tenth Month, "Tebeth"

WE LEARN from the book of Esther that after Vashti's insubordination (1:12), Esther obtained the favor of King Ahasuerus, was taken into the royal palace "in the tenth month which is the month Tebeth" (2:16), and soon became his queen (verse 17).

The word Tebeth appears to come from a root which means "to sink"; and on this view it would mean "the month of sinking in," that is, "the muddy month" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon: p. 372), a very apt description in view of the fact that the month corresponds to part of our December and January, when heavy rains usually fall in Palestine.

It was on the tenth day of the tenth month that Nebuchadnezzar began his siege of Jerusalem, a siege which ended with the destruction of the Judean capital and its sacred temple some 18 months later (II Kings 25:1, 2, 9; cf. Jer. 39:1).

Daily Anecdote

Simplified Spelling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS no two men in American public life were stancher friends than ex-President Theodore Roosevelt and Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, for many years president of the University of California. Yet they often disagreed radically on public questions. Many will recall the launching by President Roosevelt of his campaign for simplified spelling, and the immediate and strong denunciation of the plan by Dr. Wheeler.

During the height of the controversy, Dr. Wheeler found himself unexpectedly in Washington, and decided to pay President Roosevelt a surprise visit. He called unannounced at the White House during the hour the President customarily set aside for visitors. Finding several callers ahead of him, Dr. Wheeler took a seat at the far end of the room to await his turn.

The President had just dismissed a visitor and was closing the door after receiving another when he spied his old friend. He paused just long enough before closing the door to point a threatening finger at the university president and say: "Hey, you! I spell 'cat' K-A-T!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Golden Wedding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

THE elderly couple were happy and contented in their little home, assured by a small pension of enough to supply their simple needs; however, there was not enough for any special celebration, even on such an important day as their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

It was a raw day, and the two sat near the cheerful fire counting their blessings—when a rap was heard at the door. The caller was a messenger boy, who handed the couple a note: "Please tune into station —— at once." (The station mentioned was a local radio station.)

Just as the station was found, the announcer began, "We are having a special program today in honor of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. ——, neighbors who have spent many of the 50 years among us." There followed a program of favorite songs, and instrumental numbers which delighted those honored.

At the close of the program several neighbors appeared at the door with well-filled baskets, and all celebrated the event with a happy picnic supper.

For the Scrapbook

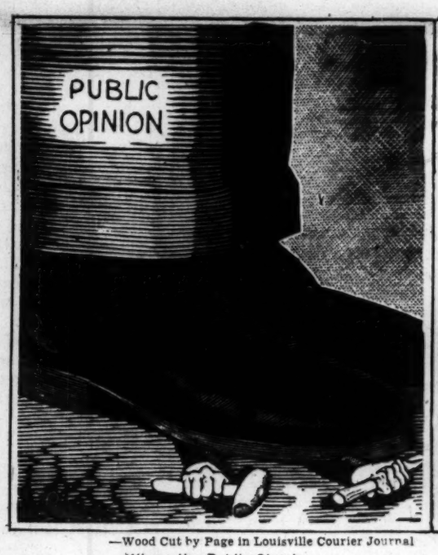
Thoughts Worth Thinking About

Though losses and crosses be lessons right severe, there's wit there ye'll get there, ye'll find no other where.—*Burns.*

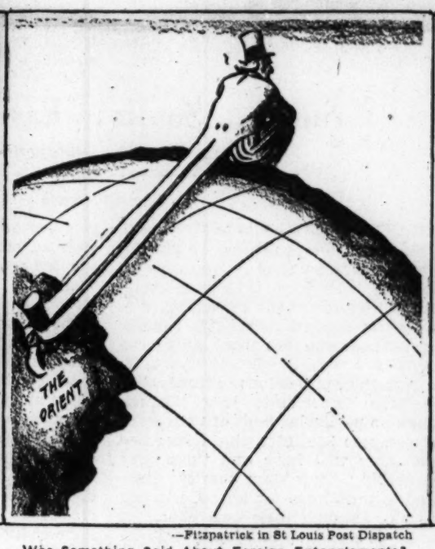
The church has been so fearful of amusements that the devil has had the charge of them; the chaplet of flowers has been snatched from the brow of Christ, and given to Mammon.—*H. W. Beecher.*

The mind is invincible when she turns to herself, and relies upon her own courage. . . . What then must her strength be when she is fortified with reason, and engages upon thought and deliberation?—*Marcus Aurelius.*

Cartoons of the Week



—Wood Cut by Page in Louisville Courier Journal
Where the Public Stands



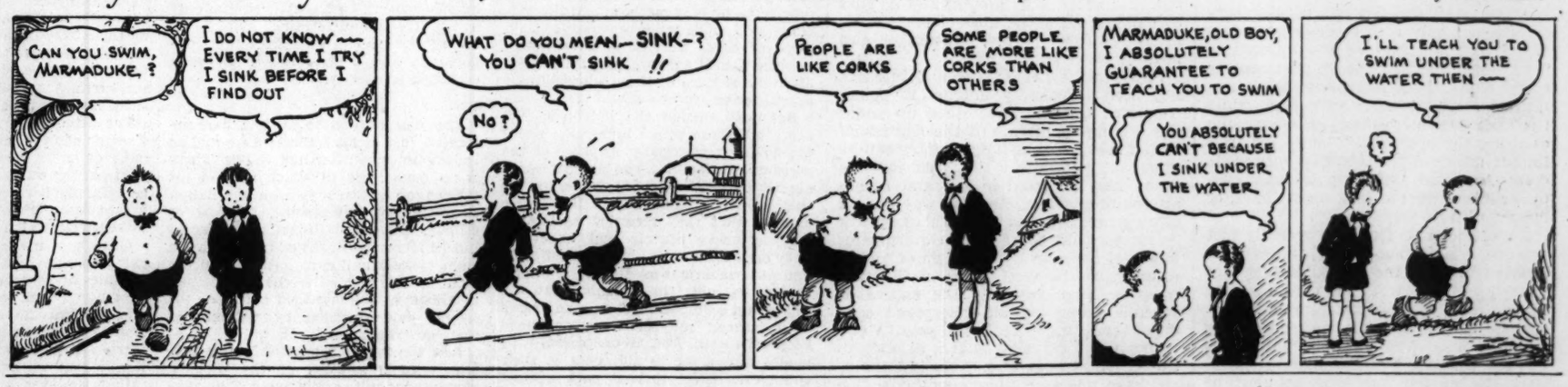
—Fitzpatrick in St Louis Post Dispatch
Was Something Said About Foreign Entanglements?

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
Can't They Float With Less "Gravy"?

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
One More River to Cross!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Maybe Marmaduke Can Start at the Bottom and Work Up*

By LE PELLEY


CAN YOU SWIM, MARMADUKE, ?
I DO NOT KNOW — EVERY TIME I TRY I SINK BEFORE I FIND OUT
WHAT DO YOU MEAN—SINK-? YOU CAN'T SINK !!
No ?
PEOPLE ARE LIKE CORKS
SOME PEOPLE ARE MORE LIKE CORKS THAN OTHERS
MARMADUKE, OLD BOY, I ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEE TO TEACH YOU TO SWIM
YOU ABSOLUTELY CAN'T BECAUSE I SINK UNDER THE WATER
I'LL TEACH YOU TO SWIM UNDER THE WATER THEN —
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Night Watchman*

By CARMACK

There was great excitement at our house last night—
The Airedale said he was awakened by a strange noise—
And he investigated and found it was somebody trying to climb in our dining room window—
"Naturally," he said, "there was but one thing for me to do, and that was to grab him by the seat of the pants, and I did it"
The only trouble was, it happened to be the Boss's Dad—He had neglected to take his house key and was trying to get in without waking everybody up—

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• Editorials •

A Hard Game—Low Stakes

WITH the departure of Mr. Anthony Eden from Rome it has become clear that Signor Mussolini will accept no opportunity to retreat from his position on Ethiopia except one that will allow that retreat to look like a Roman triumph.

London dispatches regard Mr. Eden's mission to Il Duce as far from successful. But reports from Rome—where news must pass the government censor—pretend to consider the meeting as not unfruitful in that British cards, as well as Italian, were laid on the table. Once more it is suggested that strictly British interests, rather than British concern for League interests, are back of the efforts which brought Mr. Eden to Rome. All of which is probably merely a sample of the bluffing that is an indispensable part of the technique of attaining national ends by force.

Indeed, assessment of the amount of bluff in the whole Italian adventure in Africa is necessary before reliance can be placed on the numerous predictions of war there in the fall. Those who know the geography of Abyssinia still find it difficult to believe that Mussolini, who has declared himself interested in the life of every Italian soldier, will send thousands of loyal Fascists into the numerous traps nature has set in Abyssinia against invaders.

The country is mostly tableland, high enough to provide suitable climate for white men. But except in the extreme north it is insulated from Italian maritime bases by great stretches of semi-desert, tropical, foodless, waterless. The Abyssinian plateau is itself gashed deeply with canyons whose depths are torrid in contrast to the coolness of the plateau above. Over these canyons and along them invading troops would have to fight and march, while each section of the serried plateau formed a natural fortress for the inhabitants.

Italy's defeat at Adowa in 1896 is frequently cited as a lesson which should help to check present Italian ardors. But as a matter of fact, the official press in Italy has been using Adowa to fan Italian desire for revenge. And no doubt Italy's military organization is putting some of its confidence in the development of war machines which was so hastened from 1914 to 1918. Tanks, airplanes, big guns, gas—these have made warfare something that it wasn't in 1896. But even these weapons are not particularly well suited to campaigning in mountainous country.

Add the tactical difficulties to the inevitable suffering of Fascist troops, put in a dash of the disillusion that always comes to soldiers faced with the inglorious realities of battle, and consider that all this is a recipe not for increasing Italy's international prestige but for marking that country as a sort of international criminal in the light of postwar ethics and hopes. What is the most that Mussolini expects of the venture worth? And is it at all certain that Mussolini will get all he expects?

Giving the Cash Customer His Due

TWO women sat side by side in a store. Each one bought a pair of $10 shoes. One received just the shoes in exchange for a ten-dollar bill. The other charged her shoes and received the shoes plus extra advantages. Obviously the woman who paid cash got less for the same money.

In most business transactions credit is a valuable commodity that is paid for. But the retail shopper has usually been favored not only with credit at no additional cost but also with a number of perquisites. The charge account customer sends home much merchandise "on approval" and returns it with ease, while the cash customer stands in a long line awaiting the operation of store red tape for the return of items bought with cash. Often, too often, the charge account customer lets payments drag ninety days, or longer, without penalty.

A Philadelphia store has recently met the situation courageously. (It takes courage to trifle with the special privileges of shoppers.) This store, one of the largest in the country, has inaugurated a new system for credit and cash purchases, which system, if put into effect throughout the country, would change considerably the buying habits of millions of shoppers.

If the privilege of being able to "charge it" is of value to a customer of this Philadelphia store, she may still have that privilege in full, provided she pay for it. She will, however, pay more for everything than does the cash customer, for the cash customer receives a 2 per cent discount on each item purchased. Should the charge account customer desire to delay payment of her bills, she has that privilege also, and pays for it. Bills paid within thirty days receive a 1 per cent discount, but when bills drag beyond sixty days then carrying charges start.

This plan for encouraging cash purchases would tend to lower prices and give customers a better selection of merchandise by releasing for immediate use large sums now frozen and useless when tied up in unpaid charge accounts. Heretofore some retailers that have endeavored to curb the costly services accorded charge account customers have found such moves brought a loss both of sales and customers.

However, with this plan to reward cash customers, it will be interesting to see whether many customers regard the old-fashioned type of charge account with all its privileges as sufficiently important to take them away from the store which offers an improved service and considerably lowered prices for cash.

A Case in Point

IN THESE columns yesterday The Christian Science Monitor deplored the unwise and unnecessary haste with which President Roosevelt has been pressing his wealth tax program. To hand today is the new book "Back to Work," by Harold L. Ickes, in which the PWA administrator drops another very pertinent illustration of this executive and legislative rush.

Many have asked: For what purpose was that odd sum of $300,000,000 in the $3,300,000,000 PWA appropriation? Mr. Ickes tells. It is useful knowledge.

It seems that when Senator Robert F. Wagner was flipping through the provisions of the measure, it occurred to him that the $300,000,000 for New York might not have been included in the bill. Through the hurried confusion and noise of the office the Senator called over to his secretary, Simon H. Rifkin, who had drafted the bill, to find out.

"I put it in," Mr. Rifkin said, but Mr. Wagner only heard "Put it in"—and put it in he did!

Thus the Administration PWA bill appropriated $300,000,000 by a slip and Congress approved that appropriation by a slip.

This is the kind of reckless rushing of legislation—discovered too late in this instance—for which the President has set the pace and on which public opinion is demanding a halt.

Lending a Hand to Youth

HERE is a youth movement of another sort. This fresh addition to the New Deal alphabet, the NYA—National Youth Administration—tackles one of the most serious problems left from the depression, and seeks to build into the public consciousness a working ideal that, at the very least, will not leave the United States where it found her. The ideal is the vital part; no paternalism of government will solve youth's problems. But a friendly official hand should help.

Nationwide, on a stupendous but conceivably practical scale, the plan for giving jobs to unemployed youth between 16 and 25 calls for swift action to aid young people in their efforts to find work and keep up their morale. It sets in motion activities that should help defeat that sad form of juvenile idleness and crime which has resulted from emergency economic conditions. Further, in providing for apprenticeship training and educational aid, it implies a responsibility of the community toward its young people and lays foundations for carrying out a major portion of this responsibility.

It is a program that in purpose recommends itself to the heart of a great public. But it urges itself, as well, upon the public's intelligent action, for the reason that a sound program is doubly needed. On the one hand, a growing anxiety on the part of adults has formed the conviction that for youth's sake, young people must have a chance—to go to school, to learn how to support themselves, to work and to earn. And for the nation's sake, young people must have a chance; for the country cannot afford to jeopardize the constructive effort of its present and its past by handing along the work of years to an ill-trained, unemployed, discouraged and possibly bitter youth.

In the last few years such a picture has not been sufficiently untrue. If young people as a whole have stood up under the griping conditions of the depression with a stamina that their country can be proud of; it is also a fact that juvenile crime has increased in sad and highly serious proportions. An easy way out, in every generation, has been to blame youth for its reactions. The Federal Government, however, lines up with leaders of youth, to imply by the very nature of this new program, that not only the causes of juvenile crime but all widespread conditions resulting in abnormal youth viewpoints point accusing fingers directly to the nation's adults, who, in the last analysis, have tolerated these conditions. The government program, in addition, is based upon what might be counted a declaration of confidence in the sincerity and moral sturdiness of young people.

It is, however, a stupendous plan and demands the active and discerning cooperation of industrial employers, government workers, placement directors, youth leaders and experienced educators—not alone in key centers but in every state, city, town and rural district in the United States. On paper it has all the idealism of a Youth Utopia. In actual practice, its worth to the nation and to handicapped youth depends on the million or more answers to this question: Mr. and Mrs. Tom, Dick and Harry, just how far, individually and unitedly, will you go in making this program practically helpful to boys and girls eager to do their part?

A Woman's Who's Who

Book News of the Day

LAST year we inquired: "Why is the Who's Who of Youth restricted to young men? Are not the achievements of women under forty worthy of record? Or would they, if included, make the volume too bulky for convenient use?"

The publishers of "America's Young Men" (Los Angeles: Richard Blank Co.) now come into the breach with AMERICAN WOMEN: The Official Who's Who among the Women of the Nation. But they impose no age test of eligibility here. Is this from chivalry? Or from practicality? We note that of the 6214 women listed, 2507 failed to give their birth year.

* * *

Some of these ladies give their birthdays, though not their birth years. But do not be too quick to laugh at them. If you will look at the Motion Picture News Blue Book you will find that many male screen stars have resorted to the same stratagem. After all, it wouldn't do for a schoolgirl to learn that her favorite actor had reached the age of thirty.

Apart from the matter of age, there are interesting comparisons between the women here honored and the heroes of "America's Young Men." Only 82 per cent of the women attended college, as against 95 per cent of the young men; and 78 per cent of the women, compared with 91 per cent of the young men, received degrees. Shall we conclude that women in order to succeed have less need of education than men?

Apart from education, which claims the largest number of both men and women, the largest occupational group among the young men consisted of attorneys; among the women, business and library work are tied with 334. Editors number 287; novelists, 248; other writers, 552.

* * *

As to family statistics, only 41 per cent of the women, as against 82 per cent of the young men, are married. Among the 6214 women there are 4092 children, compared with 5535 children for the 4182 men under 40. Evidently, in spite of all efforts to equalize the sexes, marriage and parenthood still are more of a handicap to women than to men.

Was this Who's Who of Women a desirable innovation? If we wish to emerge from the dominion of one sex over the other, as Lillian D. Wald suggests in a Foreword, would it not be more tactful to let men and women rise or sink together, nor equal nor unequal? Does not a Woman's Who's Who smack of female chauvinism?

L. A. S.

Did He See the Traffic Sign?

The Ell Woodshed

"SCIENTIFIC methods must be applied to modern home building," said an article the other day. And it went on to explain that in the near future we would have no cellars, no front halls, no radiators, no fireplaces.

Probably champions of such methods will have their way. But what this country needs is a generation of youth who know and enjoy an old-fashioned woodshed.

Now that electricity and coal are invading country homes, the last stronghold of the woodshed is imperiled. There are, however, many men and women who work in urban centers whose thoughts travel back over the years to happy hours in that part of the farmstead called a woodshed.

* * *

In reality it was a storehouse of pleasure. It was filled to overflowing with possibilities of self-made joy. A generation ago one did not pay his half dollar to sit in a plush seat and watch the speeding snapshots we call movies.

On a rainy summer day, after a breakfast that would be a big dinner today, father would sit down in the rocker by the kitchen window and carefully examine the sky over Monadnock. We waited tensely for his pronouncement. "It's going to rain all day and clear this evening," were the words we were anxious to hear. "You've all been working hard at haying, I guess we'll call this a rest day. God means for us to work hard, but He also commanded us to recreate ourselves."

So as soon as the chores were done up, we gathered in the ell woodshed. It connected the story-and-a-half white farmhouse with its green shutters to the huge ninety-foot barn. It was called the woodshed undoubtedly because one section was heaped high with the chunks of maple, birch and oak which had been cut during the previous winter. One section was called the harness shop, and across the years comes that tangy, stimulating aroma compounded of leather, oil, beeswax and horse. Another small room was heaped high with bushel baskets in which the apples were picked; a third room was filled with hoes, rakes, shovels, axes, chains, whiffletrees, wagon tires and all the impedimenta that accumulates on a farm when the master likes to go to auctions.

But the spot for which we headed was the low-raftered space above. It was far more fascinating than the regular attic above the summer kitchen. Mother kept that place in good order! And three boys in an attic do not produce orderly results.

* * *

The attic space above the long woodshed, however, was our own particular domain. It had just one small skylight, so it was mysteriously and satisfyingly gloomy. When we first gathered courage to explore it, we immediately decided to use the far end for a clubhouse. A few boys of the neighborhood were allowed to share the woodshed secret. From early spring to late fall, a rainy day usually meant a meeting of "The Daniel Boones"—for we were all determined that we were going to explore the far places of the earth. A kerosene lantern furnished sufficient light to satisfy noncritical boys.

The attic space was heaped with the discards of farm home living. A wall was built of boxes, baskets and lumber; in that barrier was an old oak cradle built by grandfather; one or two ox yokes served as uprights. A small opening was left through which we crawled.

Once in a while, Bill, the hired man, came up and told us wonderfully fearful tales of his trip around the world in a sailing vessel before he was twenty-one. Bill was an elderly man; he had worked more than fifty years on the farm. He was really a member of the family and we obeyed him as we did father. However, in those woodshed conferences, Bill wasn't a farmer; he was a famous adventurer to us, and the tales he told, some fearful, some fanciful, and some humorous, transported a group of farm lads to Marco-Poloish realms. It was Bill who stopped foolish plans of running away to sea; who vetoed impossible schemes, but who persistently encouraged us to read and to get a higher education.

It wasn't long ago that two city men climbed up the same ladder to that woodshed retreat. The old wall was there, the cradle, the ox yokes. Seated on the same boxes used a quarter century ago, one man said, "I think if we could decentralize our so-called urban civilization and give every boy a woodshed, then every man would more likely be king of himself than if a government gave him a few thousand dollars and an automobile."

H. S. P.

North . . South . . East . . West

Beating Back to Independence

By Frank L. Perrin

SERIOUS thought should be given, and that right now, to those in virtually every neighborhood, town, city or community, who have exhausted every available resource in the continuing uneven battle against adversity. Among these, as those who look about must have observed, are capable, efficient experts in their particular professions or trades who have been forced into long idleness through no particular fault of their own. They compose the intangible fringe between those who have and those who have nothing. They shun charity, while hoping against hope for an opportunity to regain, through their own efforts, a measure of economic independence.

There is a somewhat indefinite meandering line which vaguely marks the boundaries of that no man's land between the needy and the well-to-do. Those definitely dependent are sought out or discovered by easy methods and the machinery of public relief provides for their insistent needs. Society, or government, or some special agency, looks solicitously after the welfare of those who willingly appeal for or accept aid.

But just outside the indefinite line there are those whose immediate needs are as great, materially, as those of the persons and families who are cared for almost automatically. Those occupying this border ground began the battle against what they regarded as temporary adversity bravely and hopefully. They drew upon their reserves, cautiously and without serious misgivings, consoling themselves with the thought that the tide would soon turn. But in many cases both courage and scant reserves have been exhausted. And no one comes with money and a job to aid them in their courageous effort to beat back against the stubborn tide of adversity and lack.

* * *

Unfortunately the entire structure set up for industrial relief has been planned without serious consideration for the efficient and capable men and women who are qualified to direct, manage or design those enterprises which afford temporary employment to artisans and laborers. Bureaucracy, even in a more or less unobjectionable form, has centralized or monopolized opportunity in the professional or specialized field of activity. The architect, generally speaking, is unemployed unless he is invited to join the class of politically appointed workers who function under some chief of an alphabetically designated bureau.

Likewise, as was pointed out previously in this column, those prepared and equipped to undertake building and road construction find that all such work is parceled out and managed by federal or state appointees. With the destruction of the competitive system in public works there was accomplished, also, the destruction of the invested capital and earned good will of thousands of capable and formerly economically independent builders and construction engineers.

Aside entirely from the hardships imposed upon and the injustice suffered by individuals, a dangerous experiment has, perhaps unavoidably, been undertaken. A blow has been struck against individual initiative. Not only the means, but the opportunity to initiate and complete creative enterprises, have been taken, almost automatically, from those without power to protect or defend themselves. Individual, and not collective initiative, laid the foundation and built the superstructure of industrial America as it stood when the bureaucratic hand fell heavily upon it. I am convinced that only by the free and unrestrained help of this same influence can we restore equal opportunity and a more nearly universal economic prosperity.

* * *

The American of today is a nonconformist, just as his forbears were and as those who come after him will be. There is no mass mold in which he and his fellows can be transformed into a nation or family of automatons, political or ethical. The constitutional guarantee of independence is construed to include the right to work and earn, rather than the right to rely upon the charity of one's neighbors or the managed and none too liberal dole provided by national or state governments.

Now the way to a practical and somewhat simple solution of the problem presented is quite easily found. This solution, however, lies only in the co-operation of those concerned, in neighborhoods, towns and cities. The need exists for more and better housing, in environments beyond the slums and far from the railroad tracks and coal yards. Beyond these limits, almost everywhere, lie woodlands and open fields, where there are inexpensive and attractive sites for homes and small factories.

In the banks there is idle money seeking an outlet. Everywhere there are, also, idle architects, engineers, carpenters, plasterers, landscape gardeners and day laborers willing and anxious to be employed. Let us, in communities and neighborhood, unite all these entirely responsible agencies and factors in a spontaneous and courageous effort to regain and re-establish the economic independence of thousands, and perhaps millions, of American families.

The Wide Horizon

Civil Service vs. Spoils System

By W. Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

THERE is a current notion, gathered from vague memories of textbooks in civics and American history, that Andrew Jackson about a hundred years ago delivered this country over to the spoilsmen of party politics. Somehow the idea of this "great betrayal" of our national political system has grown into a public myth.

"Old Hickory" was the first deliberate advocate of the spoils system, and its first practitioner on a large scale. He saw, or his advisers of the "Kitchen Cabinet" saw for him, that the American people responded to executive leadership and direct democracy. To entrench the President as leader of his party, more than party principles were needed. Patronage was the answer to this need.

When congressmen and senators refused to follow the President as a party leader, they found that he might refuse to make the appointments from among the names which they suggested. He had in his appointing power a strong aid to enforcing his policies on legislators over whom he had otherwise little control. Thus the system of distributing public offices as party spoils helped to make the President's role as party leader more secure.

But Jackson only acknowledged with his customary directness what was an inevitable trend in American politics. When his frontier supporters swarmed into Washington the overturn was greater because Jackson represented the first victory of the backwoods over the seaboard.

* * *

In the seventies and eighties of the last century there was a determined effort on the part of a little band of reformers to follow the British example in placing our administrative bureaucracy out of reach of the spoilsmen. The outstanding leaders of this group were Carl Schurz, who brought a German love of tidiness and orderly administration to his passionate Americanism; E. L. Godkin, the brilliant editor of The Nation to whose memory the celebrated Godkin lectures at Harvard are dedicated; and George William Curtis, editor of Harper's Weekly, whose persuasive talents carried weight in the most influential circles of opinion.

It was a dramatic and tragic political assassination that brought immediate action. The shooting of President Garfield by a disappointed office-seeker brought home to a horrified nation the true state of facts: a Chief Executive whose political duties made him hardly more than a job-broker. Within two years, by 1883, our first civil service law, the Pendleton Act, was on the statute books. A beginning was made by classifying a few thousand offices under the permanent civil service ("during good behavior"), and by establishing a Civil Service Commission of three members.

From that beginning an extension of civil service provisions has been made which covers normally over half of the 600,000 federal employees. Best of all, the influence of civil service standards has been extended to other offices and to the states. Today nearly all our important cities and all the states have at least the form of civil service to protect the employees who man the administrative machinery.

In the new agencies of the Federal Government the standards of civil service are often incorporated by law as they have been in the Tennessee Valley Authority, so that political party affiliations cannot be made a test for office holding. Every one of the great government agencies has its personnel department, and many of them are turning to the registers of the civil service to fill their staffs.

* * *

This makes it more than ever important that the recruiting of the civil service should provide men of sound training and educational background to staff these agencies. The commission in Washington, made up of three most able servants, Chairman Mitchell, Mrs. Lucille McMillin, and Prof. Leonard D. White, has set about this herculean task with a will. It is revising its examinations to test its candidates in the way the British Civil Service does, in terms of ability to think and to grow, and in terms of general educational background, rather than for mere clerical adequacy. It has instituted an annual examination, partly in response to a Senate resolution introduced by the Senior Senator from Massachusetts, David I. Walsh, which will put a large number of properly qualified college men into a classified reservoir available to all the government services and agencies.

To protect this reform and to make it permanent may well be the most important task of educated public opinion in the United States. But much remains to be done if the nation is to prevent the wrecking of this effort by the inevitable pulls for patronage by our party politicians. And much more can be done to keep the people who are in the service efficient and interested in their work. Training programs for public service, such as that instituted by Harvard University, are only a beginning. Training inside the service, and by sending government officials back for research courses in universities or abroad for training in foreign methods of administration, are parts of a soundly conceived program for making our Government a more efficient instrument for serving the nation which supports it.